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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS education is a subject of great importance in itself, and within the last twelve months has become more interesting to the country than ever, I hope you will have the goodness to permit me to say a little on the originality of Lancaster's plan, compared with Dr. Bell's.

I am fully aware that the pages of your excellent publication are devoted to knowledge and science, and I sincerely wish they may long continue equally useful to society, and ornamental to literature. I by no means wish to detract from their real utility, by investigating a question merely relative to the originality of a valuable invention, being convinced that such discussions often relate to nothing but precedency, and are only questions of words and names. I am generally one of the most unwilling to agitate them; but in this case I see a personal *persecution* of a deserving individual, who has educated many thousands of poor children in his own institution, and elsewhere, and a designed injury to the education of the poor in general. I must flatter myself I shall not be deemed intrusive or troublesome by you, in calling the public attention to the merits of the case, and the question who was the original author of the new system of tuition. I shall prove Mr. Lancaster was, though Dr. Bell claims it.

Mr. Lancaster's school has been established these ten years; his system has not been seen in any one school where it was not introduced by himself or his pupils. A leading feature of his plan is, that one master can teach from fifty to a thousand children in one room, without any assistance in teaching but that derived from his boys. Dr. Bell is brought forward by a few individuals to claim the invention as originally *his*. Let us examine the merits of this claim.

Dr. Bell's first book, "An Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum, Madras," was published in 1797. In page 18 of that tract, he mentions the names of the masters of the Male Asylum, "Francis Johnson, Richard Taylor, James Blood;" these *three* masters, and himself superintendant, to a school of two hundred boys! The reader's common sense will shew him who must be the author of the plan for teaching a thousand children under *one* master.

On Dr. Bell's leaving Madras, the masters addressed him on his departure (page 43 of the same book): "Reverend Sir—*We, the masters of the Male Asylum*, &c." and signed by four names, "Francis Johnson, John M'Kay, Richard Taylor, and James Blood;" and Dr. Bell thanks them (page 44) for their grateful acknowledgments, and addresses his letter to "*Messrs.* F. Johnson, J. Mackay, R. Taylor, and J. Blood," beginning with these words, "This free-will offering of the *masters of the Male Asylum*, &c." *Four* masters and himself superintendant of a school of two hundred boys, and claiming the merit of an invention which enables any person to teach a thousand! It cannot be said these masters were boy-teachers, as in page 19 he gives a list of boys who were teachers in the Male Asylum, and none of the masters' names are in that list.

Dr. Bell did not publish a second edition of his work until 1806; and he printed a third edition in 1807. In all those editions, the list of boys who were teachers is the *same*, but for what purpose, the candid reader may judge. In the *two last* editions, the names of the "masters of the Male Asylum" are left out, as is their farewell letter to Dr. Bell, and his reply. The like omission occurs in the previous statement, page 18, and the list of classes and boy-teachers is retained.

Now as to the respective economy of the two plans.—In page 31, of the first edition of Dr. Bell's book, is the following note, *but, as usual, it is omitted in the following editions*:—"At the commencement of the school, the salary of the masters amounted to 600 pagodas a year; for the last year (1796) it fell short

of 400." 400 pagodas are equal to about 175l. sterling. Of the expence of books, nothing is said; but there appears to have been *one* book for *each* boy. The books consisted of spelling-books, testaments, bibles, *Spectator*, arithmetic, *grammar*, *Enfield's Speaker*, &c. As each boy had one (the old method of teaching), many must have been in use, and the consumption great in proportion. It appears, although no accurate account of the expences is given, that, were the rental charged with the salary of the masters, and school-books, the total could not be less than 220l. per annum; and if the masters were boarded in the establishment, as well as paid their salary, the expence might be double that; and it appears more than probable it was so. Contrast this with a boy of seventeen, managing a school of three hundred boys, at 60l. per annum, as is the case at this time in one of Lancaster's principal *royal schools*. Contrast again Dr. Bell's school at Madras, at its highest pitch of economy, with Lancaster's school in the Borough-road, Southwark, where nine hundred boys were educated last year for 150l. about 3s. 6d. each. The expence of education in Bell's school, from 1l. to 2l.; in Lancaster's, from 3s. 6d. to 7s. per annum. With what face, then, can Dr. Bell claim the origin of the economy of this plan?

A grand requisite in Lancaster's new *way* of education, is not that monitors simply be appointed to teach classes, but that it shall be prescribed them *how* and *what* to *teach*; that it reduces mental labour to mechanical and systematical exertion. Now, in looking over Dr. Bell's book, I find nothing of Lancaster's mode of spelling, whereby from one to five hundred boys may spell the same word at the same instant of time. I do not find in any of Dr. Bell's books, but in particular the *first*, a single word about the great and important invention of Lancaster, whereby *one* book will serve to teach a whole school. I find nothing on the art of teaching arithmetic. Dr. Bell practised the old method of tuition, yet has the effrontery to claim the new, by one sweeping claim; on Lancaster's plan, a boy who knows nothing about arithmetic, can teach it with mathematical *certainty*. In his system of tuition, the method how to teach reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, are well defined, and any child may do the work of the schoolmaster. In Dr. Bell's there is nothing of these things; he has a practice of writing in sand, an Indian practice, and a *borrowed* one; he has, too, a method of spelling, which is very *dubious* as to its utility, and relates to teaching children to read every syllable "syl-la-ble by syl-la-ble," in the re-nown-ed and bi-got-ted "*Mis-tress Trim-mer's Spelling book.*"

Another observation, and I have done. Dr. Bell is a Scotchman, and so am I; a native of a country where education is general as "the dew-drops which cover the earth, and diffusive as the light which visits us from heaven." Probably if his pedigree were traced, he owes every thing he possesses in the world to his own education, and the education bestowed by the laws of his country on his ancestors. Perhaps he would only have been a cypher without its benefits for himself. As a Scotchman, and a man firmly attached to my native country, I think Dr. Bell is a disgrace to it, by his becoming an advocate for keeping the poor in ignorance.

Through every edition of his book, he represents that the children under his superintendance at Madras were children of the vilest description, imbibing from their mothers "maxims which are the source of every corrupt practice, and an infallible mode of forming a degenerate race; the boys in general stubborn, perverse, and obstinate, addicted to lying, trick, and duplicity:" but before he left Madras, he represents the school as giving to society "an annual crop of good subjects;" "many of them rescued from the lowest state of depravity and wretchedness." (See page 31, third edit.)

Of these outcasts of society he taught (see the list of boys who are teachers, page 37) thirty-four boys, in his first class, the first elements of *astronomy*, *grammar*, *book-keeping*, *vulgar* and *decimal arithmetic*, to read the Bible, *Spectator*, and Enfield's Speaker; the second and third classes (twenty-five boys each) were taught grammar, and read the last-named books. Thus eighty-four boys, out of two hundred of that class, whom he considers "doomed to the drudge of daily labour," were taught even the elements of *science* by himself, and were among those who "yielded annually a crop of good subjects." With this strong fact of education before his own eyes, and the work of his own hands, as well as the example of his own enlightened nation before him, what does he say of the educa-

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tion of the poor in page 90, of the last edition of his book? "It is not proposed that the children of the poor be educated in an expensive manner, or even generally taught to write and cypher;" and in the same page, "there is a risque of elevating, by indiscriminate education, the minds of *those* doomed to the drudgery of daily labour above their condition, and thereby render them discontented in their lot." Is not such language, in the mouth of a Scotchman, an unjust reflection on his own nation, where "the universal diffusion of general knowledge," introduced by the legislature, supported by the country, patronized by all our successive kings since its introduction, has now stood the test of almost two hundred years, with all the *universal good effects* which, presuming ignorance to be the mother of devotion, ignorance never produced in any age of the world? But is not such language, in the mouth of a professor of education, even when detailing his own success in educating in a distant land the very outcasts of society, a libel on his own conduct there? If he tried education partially, and found it good in the East Indies; if he is a native of a land where general education has been productive of much good, with what face can he, as a Scotchman and a schoolmaster, object to the uneducated poor being universally instructed, when they may obtain it on the *royal Lancastrian* plan, cheaper than in Scotland or the East Indies, by saving five parts out of six of the common expence? As an advocate for keeping the poor generally in ignorance, with what face can he claim the invention of Lancaster's plan for affording knowledge to every uneducated child in the kingdom? The advocates of ignorance, who dare not hold up their hands in the face of day in their own cause, who write anonymous letters, and are ashamed of their own names, are now bringing forth the name of this avowed champion of ignorance, under pretence of diffusing knowledge, but really to keep the poor in the dark. It is hoped that the public will see through the design, and not patronize their intentions. It must be obvious to every discerning mind, that whoever are wilful and active patrons of such sentiments as Dr. Bell's, are not the friends of the poor, but the *patrons of ignorance*.

Your's, &c.

K. M'RAE.

Cambridge, April 12, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ANALYSIS *of* GENERAL VALLANCEY'S *recent* OBSERVATIONS *on the primitive* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.

THAT a man of letters, English by birth, and altogether unconnected with Ireland, should have been induced to devote above thirty years to the study and vindication of the history and antiquities of that country, must appear the result of a perfect conviction that the subject of his labours was not only important, but founded on the most authentic documents and well-substantiated facts; and, to inspire his readers with the same conviction, the learned and venerable author has, in the work before me, condensed the principal arguments which were scattered through the pages of his former voluminous publication, and added much new and original matter; the whole forming a mass of evidence in favour of his hypothesis, which, as far as I can judge, it will not be easy to overthrow.

The title of this essay sufficiently explains its main object; but some of your readers will probably learn with surprize, that General Vallancey traces the early inhabitants of Britain to an Irish source; and I find a great number of those writers whom one might suppose hostile to such a system, English, Scotch, and Welch antiquaries, adduced in those pages, as conceding and establishing this point.

Sir William Jones, with his wonted penetration and learning, discovered the cradle of mankind, the origin of the families of nations, in Iran or Persia, whence the various races migrated, as from their common country. (See his Discourses in the first volume of Asiatic Researches.)

"On this subject (says the General) p. 14, I had often the pleasure of conversing with Sir William, before he departed for India, and of a constant correspondence with him while in India to the time of his death. He was clearly of opinion that Persia was the centre of population of the western world; and he gave great credit to the Saxon Chronicle, which brings the first inhabitants of these islands from Armenia."

The limits of your work will not permit me to follow very closely the learned General through the various processes by which he derives the people of these countries from an eastern origin. *Erin*, the ancient and vernacular name of Ireland,

land, is *Iran*, the proper name of Persia; and the Hibernians are descended from the Southern, or Indo Scythians, and the *Cuthi* of Scripture. (Preface, page xiv.) Beda, Lhwyd, and other antiquaries, have acknowledged that "the Irish did inhabit Great Britain before the arrival of the *Cumari*, or Britons. Where, then (adds General Vallancey), should we look for the history of the primitive inhabitants of Britain, but in Irish history?" (Preface, page i.)

The erection of Stone-henge (or. *Coir gaur*, the Temple of the Sun,) is attributed by the Saxon Chronicle to the Irish, as the primitive inhabitants of Britain. "So it is by the learned Bryant (says General V.), but neither knew that monuments of the same kind and name, but on a less scale, exist in Ireland." (Preface, page viii.) The mythology of the Brahmins is minutely detailed in the history of Ireland, and the very names *Budh*, *Manu*, &c. found in ancient Irish manuscripts. (Preface, page ix.)

The ingenious author quotes a multiplicity of interesting passages from writers of all countries (and some late Continental works but little known in England), to prove that the first inhabitants of Britain were those old *Erinians*, or *Irish*, the Indo-Scythæ, or ancient Persians, the earliest navigators to the coast of the Euxine and Pontus, and thence to Europe; that they were the *Phœnices* of Tyre, who are said to have traded from Spain with the British islands, and that they had intercourse with the Carthaginian merchants, and taught them the way to Britain; "that they brought with them the art of navigation, and a knowledge of the stars to guide them; the art of fusing and working metals; of making glass, arithmetical figures, and Pelasgian letters, together with an *Ogham*, or mysterious character; of all which monuments remain, and are, almost daily, found, as the bogs are cleared away: that, like their Asiatic brethren, they made no stone buildings, the fire-tower excepted, which was copied from the most ancient Pagodas of India: that before Christianity was introduced, two idolatrous religions prevailed, that of the ancient Persians, and that of the Chaldeans; the latter introduced by the *Dedanite* colony; but both worshipped the sun, moon, planets, and fire, and at length coalesced into one." (Page 148.)

The following strong passage from Sir William Jones mentions the *Saxon Chronicle* (which, as before remarked, ascribes the erection of Stone-henge to the Irish), and is quoted in page 141 of the General's work:—"And thus the Saxon Chronicle, as I presume from good authority, brings the first inhabitants of Britain from Armenia; while a late very learned writer (Pinkerton) concludes, after all his laborious researches, that the Goths and Scythians came from Persia; and another (Vallancey) contends with great force, that both the Irish, and also the Britons, proceeded severally from the borders of the Caspian: a coincidence of conclusions from different media, which could scarcely have happened if they were not grounded on solid principles."—(Jones on the Persians, As. Res. I.)

The learned Dr. Hyde, of Oxford, describes (after Strabo) a Πυρατῆα, or one of those ancient inclosed circles, with a Βωμος (altar, or fire-place) in the centre, wherein the Magi performed their religious ceremonies. An intrenched temple of this kind still remains in Ireland; it is a most extraordinary monument of antiquity, and in a perfect state, except that the altar has been thrown down. (Page 40.) Its old name was *Beal-agh*, the fire or altar of Belus (or the sun); it is now called the Giant's Ring. A plate accompanies the description of this temple, which I shall give in the words of Mr. Dubardieu, in his Statistical Survey of the County of Down:—

"TEMPLE OF BEAL-AGH."

"The Cromlech in the *Giant's Ring*, near the church of Drumboe, on the summit of a hill between Lisburn and Belfast, deserves particular notice, from the circumstance of its being placed in the centre of one of the most stupendous works of antiquity this country can boast of. This altar differs very much from the rest, consisting of a rude, incumbent stone, of seven feet, by six and a half, and supported by ranges of rude pillars, and close to it some fixed stones, still remaining, of considerable size; the supporters are from two to three and a half feet high, the covering stone formerly an inclined plane. The inclosure, in the centre of which stands this altar, is circular, one third of a mile in circumference; the rampart which surrounds it, sloping on each side, instead of ending in a point, is sufficiently wide for two to ride abreast: the whole is so proportioned, that a person standing near the altar can only see the inclosure and the sky: in that situation, and alone, he cannot but feel a degree

gree of awe from the idea of total seclusion, which strikes upon his mind, and he must be persuaded that at whatsoever period, or by whatsoever denomination of men this work was performed, superior judgment has been shewn in the planning of an object, which, situated as it is, affected by its simple greatness: and he must feel a high idea of the influence necessary in times so remote, to unite a body of men sufficient to execute it."

General Vallancey remarks (page 41) that the banks of this inclosure are forty-five feet high, and twelve broad at top; the area of the temple *five hundred and seventy-nine* feet in diameter; one may form some idea of the immense number of persons which might be contained within this inclosure, when we learn that the area of Stone-henge, which measures but *one hundred and eight* feet in diameter, would contain (allowing a square yard to each) six thousand men. Most temples of this kind were demolished on the introduction of Christianity. The learned author calls to his assistance the power of etymology; no feeble supporter, if, as Dr. Johnson observed, language is the pedigree of nations; and, according to Fourmont, Des Brosses and other eminent scholars, down to Horne Tooke, "*language cannot lie.*" (p. 164).

A strong resemblance is pointed out, between the ancient *Irish*, and the *Zend* and *Pehlvi*. "The language of the first Persian empire, (says Sir William Jones) was the mother of the Sanscrit, and consequently of the Zend and Parsi, as well as of the Greek, Latin, and Gothic." General Vallancey shews that the early inhabitants of Ireland made use of oriental terms in grammar, astronomy, in legislation, in the classes and ranks of men; in manufactures, arts and sciences, and in topography:—terms perfectly unknown to the Celts, or any northern nation or western people. (p. 164.)

The general antiquary, as well as those who devote their studies to the local history of these islands, will find a considerable fund of instruction and entertainment in this volume in which the ingenious author has adduced a great variety of proofs that the ancient Irish were the *Cuthi*, or old *Persians* of sacred scripture, and the Aire-Coti of Dionysius Periegetes, whom he found on the river Indus, "and who, according to Irish history, mixed with the *Bolg* or Bolouges, seated on the same river: then with the men of *Oman*, of the Persian gulph, and afterwards with the *Tuatha Dedan*, or the learned, scientific *Dedanites* of Chaldea, forming one body of people, known to the Greek historians by the name of *Indo-scythæ*: who for the sake of commerce, settled on the Pontus and Euxine, and thence migrated to Spain, and to the British Isles. (p. 2). Your's, &c.

AGRICOLA.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* RIO-JANEIRO; *by a* NAVAL OFFICER *in the* SERVICE *of the* EAST INDIA COMPANY; *who visited that* CITY *in* 1800.

RIO-JANEIRO is the richest settlement the Portuguese have in South America. From it they annually import diamonds, topazes, and other gems to an immense value; besides a great deal of gold and silver. The city is situated on the west side of a spacious harbour, the entrance to which is about a mile broad, defended on each side by masked batteries and a fort on an eminence called Santa Cruz. The harbour to where it begins to narrow, is about twelve miles long, and nearly as broad. There are number of small islands in it, upon which are nunneries and other buildings.

The climate is both agreeable and healthy, being free from many inconveniences that are incident to other tropical countries. Although situated under the tropic of capricorn, the air is but seldom immoderately hot, as the sea-breeze regularly begins to blow in the morning, and continues till night; when it is succeeded by a pleasant land-wind. The surrounding country is the most romantic imaginable. Some of the mountains are exceedingly high, and covered with a variety of trees. The vallies are adorned with some grand country seats; they also contain plantations of sugar-cane, Indian corn, rice, pease and beans of different kinds, tobacco, yams, and a species of the red potatoe. All the tropical fruits are to be had here in great abundance, mostly growing spontaneously; a circumstance which is very agreeable to the inhabitants, who are not the most active.

The gardens in and about the town, are in general laid out with great taste and are beautified with some choice flowering shrubs. The public garden is worthy of particular notice: it is surrounded by a strong high wall plastered and whitened; the gate (which is guarded by a couple of soldiers) is ornamented on the top with basso relievos of the late King and Queen of Portugal in burnished

nished gold; the walks are kept in excellent order, and are illuminated in the evening by a number of lamps suspended from the branches of the trees. At the end of the walk opposite the gate, are two triangular pyramids of white marble, about twenty feet high. On their bases are sundry figures, executed in a very superior stile, emitting water into surrounding basons. At the back of these, there is an artificial mount, on the front of which are two large alligators of brass, disemboguing a stream of crystalline water through their hideous tusks upon some pieces of rock, from which it falls into a pond whose banks are diversified with sundry aquatic birds. On the top of the mount is an uncommonly tall cocoa-nut tree, spreading its branches over the whole, and affording a very pleasant shade to the benches upon the banks of the pond, at which all the walks terminate. From this we ascend two flights of steps to a terrace, which commands a view of the town and harbour. The top of the wall (which is constantly washed by the flood-tide) is covered with flowers, intermixed with pine-apples in large marble pots. Upon a pedestal in the centre stands a very finely executed statue of white marble, holding a turtle by one leg, from whose mouth is issuing water into a barrel of beautiful variegated marble. At the extremity are two temples; the one containing paintings, views of the town and harbour, and the marine productions of the adjacent seas; the roof is a piece of the most exquisite shell-work. The roof of the other is embellished in the same exquisite manner with feathers; but the paintings are views of their different manufactories and land productions. These form cool retreats, the floors and benches being of marble.

About a mile to the eastward of the public garden is a suit of apartments, used as assembly-rooms. They are fitted up with great taste, and ornamented with some very fine prints, among which I had the pleasure of seeing the portraits of four of our British naval heroes, St. Vincent, Howe, Duncan, and Nelson. Indeed these rooms are furnished more in the English style than any others I have seen at Rio-Janeiro.

Contiguous to this building is a flower-garden, in which is an engine (wrought by horses) nearly of the same construction as a chain-pump, for raising water to the height of about an hundred feet, whence it is distributed to sundry waterworks through the garden.

Not far from this is a grand aqueduct which deserves the attention of the traveller. It is composed of eighty arches, in two rows of about forty feet each; and is seen from the entrance of the harbour with a beautiful effect, rising majestically above the loftiest buildings in that quarter of the city. It was built to convey water from an unceasing spring in a neighbouring mountain across a valley. I think this might have been done at a much less expence by lead pipes: but indeed expence is a matter of little consideration in this country, where gold is so abundant, and manual labour so cheap. By this aqueduct the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with good water, as are also the numerous shipping which frequent this part for the sake of trade and refreshments.

Opposite the landing place is the viceroy's palace: a large oblong building of two stories. Part of the lower story is occupied by military officers and a numerous train of servants, and the rest as a guard-house and prison; the last of which undoubtedly disgraces it very much. There is nothing attractive in its outward appearance; but I was informed, that the upper story contains a series of stately and spacious apartments.

Near the palace is the opera-house: an edifice of no great extent and very incommodious. There are performances two or three times a week, but always for certain on Sunday. From my ignorance of the Portuguese language, I cannot pretend to judge of the merits of the dramatic pieces exhibited; but the action of the performers was not very graceful; nor was the scenery (which is but of the poorest kind) managed with any sort of dexterity. The house, however, was always full.

The market place extends from the north end of a square along the shore, and is found very convenient for the boats coming from the other side of the harbour with vegetables, fruits, firewood, &c. as also for the fishing-craft. Negroes are almost the only people employed in selling the different commodities exposed in the market; and they employ their leisure time in spinning cotton, making straw-hats, &c. In a word, every kind of manual labour is performed by these miserable wretches. The cruel manner in which some of them are treated for perhaps a very slight offence is shocking; and it is still more so to see an hundred of them of all ages, exposed for sale in a yard together, the males with not

not a stitch of clothing, and the females with scarcely so much as decency in almost every country requires. Some of these victims to avarice are perfectly covered over with a kind of leprosy; and the only assistance they receive, is to be driven to the shore every morning and evening to bathe in the sea-water; the salt particles of which give them the most excruciating pain. Their food is of the very coarsest kind, a sort of bran mixed with warm water put in a large trough in the midst of them, where they all eat like so many hogs, without spoons or any thing but their hands. On any kind of disagreement happening amongst them, the lash is immediately applied by the unfeeling monster their keeper. Those who are employed by good masters, have a part of particular days to enjoy themselves, which they certainly do in a very high degree. After the heat of the day is over, they meet on a large green in the vicinity of the city; when they form themselves into dancing-parties, which is their chief amusement. Their music consists of a sort of pipe with four holes; also drums of various sizes, made of the trunks of trees, one end covered with a piece of bullock's or goat's hide, the other solid. They have likewise sundry instruments made of the cocoa-nut-shell. To this music they dance, distorting their bodies, making wry faces and giving such hideous yells, as are more frightful than entertaining to a stranger. At night the parties return home with the greatest order, dancing as they proceed along the streets.

Of the military force of this settlement, I can say but little. What I saw of them were exercised every morning in the square, and did not exceed a thousand: they had a very soldierly appearance, and went through their manœuvres with great exactness. I was informed, there were a great many guarding their mines, which lie far in the interior of the country. The mines are said to be uncommonly rich, but their situation is concealed from all strangers, and no one is permitted to view them. An attempt to visit them would be attended with the most dangerous consequences. I was told for a fact, that any one found near them or on the road leading to them, is immediately hung upon the next tree, unless he can give a satisfactory account of the cause of his being in that situation.

The prisons are exceedingly strong buildings, very large, and appeared to be well stocked. They likewise look from a distance, to be well defended by artillery: which upon examination, will be found to consist of nothing else than the muzzles of the guns laid upon the embrasures and the breech supported by two pieces of wood in the form of a cross. Indeed some of their apparently strongest forts are only defended in this very impolitic manner; the guns in such a state, being for some time perfectly useless;—so that I should think it would be a very easy matter with a small squadron to take the place.

The people are all Roman Catholics, and carry the ceremonials of their religion to an extravagant height. Yet they make no difference as to Sunday: I mean in transacting business all days are alike. It is no uncommon thing to see a procession of upwards of two hundred people preceded by a band of music, carrying an image of the Virgin and our Saviour under a canopy of crimson velvet with gold tassels and fringes; the whole supported by friars. Each person of the train has a large wax flambeau, which, whether it be day or night, is lighted. These flambeaux have a very pretty appearance when it is dark. I was astonished to see ladies and gentlemen, when drest in their best apparel, and when the streets were not very clean, fall down upon their knees, and remain in that posture till the whole procession had passed them.

The festivals of their saints, even at private houses, are kept in great style. Upon one of those days my attention was drawn to the door of a house by a band of music. As the curiosity of a stranger is commonly excused, my companions and I presumed to peep in and see what was going on. We here observed a great assemblage of people of both sexes seated at a table, which was profusely spread with preserved fruits, sweetmeats, &c. also at the head of the table, a small image in a glass case. We were invited in and pressed to partake of their dainties, as also of some good wine, which they were passing freely round. Having complied, we were then informed, that it was the feast of St. Ann, and that it was her saintship who presided at the head of table.

The churches are most magnificent, and fitted up in a manner rather ostentatious. In most of them are two organs, a small and a large, the latter being only used upon particular occasions. The part of the service which they accompany, is chaunted the same manner as in our cathedrals. The altars are ornamented with very fine carvings and tapestry, uncommonly rich; also a number of silver

or

or gilt candlesticks, rising row above row, amounting to upwards of an hundred, and terminated at the top by an image of the Virgin or our Saviour. When these are lighted up, they have a very grand effect, and the whole has more the appearance of a rejoicing than of a religious ceremony, especially on particular evenings when the outside of these edifices, with all the avenues leading to them, are splendidly illuminated with lamps of various colours, and a great display of fire works. In niches that surround the church, are images of different saints; the roofs represent some story in Holy Writ; but are not painted in a masterly manner. The floors are divided into small cells separated by a wall about eighteen inches thick. In these the higher ranks are buried without any coffin, only wrapped in a shroud and sprinkled over with a little quick-lime to hasten putrefaction. One stone covers the place, and the seams are closely cemented.

The burials of the poorer sort of people and blacks, are truly shocking to those who have not been accustomed to any sights of the kind. One day I observed two blacks go into a church carrying something in a kind of hammock. I followed and found it to be a corpse. In a short time a priest came with a number of attendants: having said the burial-service, in which they use the sprinkling of water; he also sprinkled what I supposed to be the image of a child lying in a basket upon a table. It was finely dressed and decorated with flowers and ribbons, and in its clasped hands held a cross; the blacks took up their burthern as did likewise an old woman the basket: they then went into the church yard, where there was a place dug in the ground about twenty feet long, three deep, and as many broad. In one end of this trench were lying four, or five dead bodies with scarcely so much cloth upon them as covered their nakedness. One of them appeared to be a female of a swarthy complection, and the lowermost was in a state of putrefaction. The corpse which the blacks carried was added to the number; and it was only when I saw the woman lay the child upon the heap, that I was undeceived of its being an image. They then went away without further ceremony, leaving the body thus exposed, without a covering to the face or legs; and from there not being any grave-digger, and from the appearance of the lowermost, I should suppose they are allowed to remain so till the place is filled up.

Monasteries and nunneries are numerous. In most of the latter are young ladies not intended for the veil, but merely placed for their education. Those who are there for that purpose, though secluded from public gaieties, are not debarred the visits of their relations, nor of strangers. These visits are often attended with a great deal of cheerfulness and even merriment, notwithstanding the place where the company meets is divided by a double row of iron gratings. These are in piazzas under the building, no male being ever permitted to go within the doors. The rows are near enough and sufficient room, left betwixt the bars to shake hands and to help the guests to a glass of wine, a dish of coffee, a plate of fruit, or any other refreshment. Here the young ladies whose male relations wait upon them are frequently accompanied by such of the other young ladies in the convent as are their intimates. This naturally produces acquaintance, and in course of time, friendship and a liking of each other's company in the youths who visit, and the young ladies who are visited: it is needless to say, that love often steals into these societies, perhaps oftener than into any other; difficulties always enhancing the value of what we desire to obtain. For this reason courtships that are carried on through obstacles are much warmer than those that pass with smoothness and facility. An instance of this kind occurred to my knowledge; an officer belonging to a corpse on a foreign station, and which he was upon his way to join, had frequently visited one of the convents, and was violently smitten with the charms of one of its lovely inhabitants. She, from his attention to her and sundry presents, had conceived an equal passion for him. Matters were carried so far that he got himself introduced to her parents, and was actually on the point of making a final settlement for her release, when he was under the necessity of quitting her, or losing his passage and perhaps his post; the ship sailing much sooner than he expected, to his very great disappointment. Some of the ladies who are not permitted the liberty of visiting at the gratings under the piazza, are admirably dexterous at conveying sweetmeats, fruits, and flowers, from their lofty prison-windows. The case of these is certainly cruel. Figure to yourself on one side youth, innocence, and beauty, cloistered and separated from them for whose homage and felicity they were designed; on the other side, view those

those for whom these lovely objects were formed, admitted to gaze on them through bars of iron, and only suffered as it were to see a treasure of which they know the value, and are in a manner invited to demand and attempt the possession. To each convent is attached a chapel, but they do not partake of that grandeur the public churches exhibit.

The greater part of the houses are wooden, fronted with lattices, very few having glass windows, excepting the shops. These preserve a kind of uniformity with respect to all of the same trade being in a street. The best houses that I saw were but indifferently provided with furniture; nor have they any fire-places, the climate not requiring it.

Some of the ladies here are uncommonly reserved, others are quite the reverse; and from their behaviour would almost tempt one to doubt their chastity. Their hair hangs in ringlets down their back, interwoven with ribbons and artificial flowers: their complexions and features are very agreeable, but their persons not at all handsome. Their dress is commonly of flowered silk, and is with the other ornaments very taudry. The guitar is their favourite musical instrument, and I have heard some of them play with great taste. The sword and cocked hat are very essential articles in the dress of the men, few being without them; and one very preposterous article in their dress, is a fur-lined great coat, in which they walk about the streets, even when the sun is hottest. Many of the ladies have something of the same kind.

The lower orders always sit cross-legged upon mats. They are very much addicted to thieving, and it is with difficulty one can walk the streets after dark, without having his hat or something else taken from him. It is therefore adviseable to be well armed. A young gentleman one night resisted their attempts to take his hat, when a villain came up behind and stabbed him, of which he died next day.

European articles of whatever kind are uncommonly high-priced; but beef, poultry, vegetables, and fruits, are to be procured in great abundance, and very cheap. From these advantages and the convenience of the harbour, which may be entered at any time of the tide, it is found to be one of the best places for refreshment upon the whole coast of South America.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GOLDSMITH, while with Dr. Milner at Peckham, was remarkably cheerful, both in the family, and with the young gentlemen of the school. Two instances of it have been communicated to me lately by an intelligent lady, the only surviving daughter of Dr. Milner, now residing at Islington, and they are not unworthy of preservation.

There was a servant in the family who waited at table, cleaned shoes, &c. whose name was William, a weak, but good-tempered, young man. Goldsmith would now and then make himself merry at his expence, and poor William generally enjoyed the joke without an, diminution of his own self-satisfaction. William used to think that in his way he was not to be out done, and Goldsmith thought one day, that he would make trial of him. Accordingly, having procured a piece of *uncoloured cheshire cheese*, he rolled it up in the form of a candle about an inch in length, and twisting a bit of white paper to the size of a wick, he thrust it into one of the ends, having blackened the extremity, that it might have more the appearance of reality. He then put it into a candlestick, over the fire-place in the kitchen, taking care that another bit of *real candle* of equal size, should be placed by the side of it, in another candlestick. The apparatus being thus prepared, in came William from his daily task, when Goldsmith immediately taking down the bit of candle of his own manufacture, challenged William in the following terms: "William, if you will eat yonder piece of candle, (pointing to what remained on the shelf) I will eat *this* in my hand, but it must be done together, and I will begin!" The challenge was accepted in the presence of the other servants in the kitchen, and Goldsmith immediately began gnawing his candle, making sad wry faces, but not flinching from his task! William beheld with astonishment the progress he was making in devouring it, however nauseous; but had no heart nor stomach to touch his own. At last, when William saw that Goldsmith had devoured all but the last morsel, he, not willing to be out-done, opened his mouth, and flung his own piece down his throat in a moment! This sudden triumph over his antagonist, made the kitchen ring with laughter. Some little time after, poor William could not help expressing his surprise to Goldsmith, that he had not done as he did, swallowing so disagreeable a morsel all at once! "Truly, (replied Goldsmith, with great gravity) my bit of candle was no other than a bit of very nice cheshire cheese, and therefore, I was unwilling to lose the relish of it."

Another time, Goldsmith wishing to have a little innocent merriment with William, hit on the following scheme, which he accomplished. William had fallen in love with a young woman, who lived in the neighbourhood as a servant, and they for some time kept each other company. The young woman soon after left her situation and went back into Yorkshire, her native county. But she promised to write to William, though, for some reason or another, that promise was never fulfilled. This circumstance gave him no little uneasiness, and having so often enquired of the postmen to no purpose, he had nearly sunk into despair. Goldsmith availing himself of poor William's condition, took upon him to imitate a bad hand, and to indite a letter, which for sentiment and expression might be taken for a real epistle out of Yorkshire. This being done with exactness, (for the lady who told me the anecdote saw it before it was sent) Goldsmith gave it one of the young gentlemen, with the request that he would deliver it next morning immediately after the postman had called at the house. The young gentlemen were in the habit of running towards the door when the postman made his appearance; of course, one of the group returned from the door with this said letter, and gave it directly to William; who, snatching it with eagerness, thrust it into his bosom, and withdrew to make himself acquainted with the contents. The substance of the epistle was, that she had for various reasons delayed writing, but had to inform him that a young man, by trade a glass-grinder, had paid his addresses to her, that she had not given much encouragement, though her relations were for the match; that she, however, often thought of William, and he was not long out of her mind, for she did not forget the pleasant moments they had passed together on former occasions. She concluded by saying, that something must now be done one way or another, &c. This gratified William, though not without a mixture of the painful passion of jealousy, which, however, was not so great as to destroy the pleasure arising from this fresh token of her attachment to him. When in the evening he came into the kitchen, with features expressive of an accession to his happiness, Goldsmith accosted him in these words: "So William you have had a letter from Yorkshire, what does she say to you? come tell me all about it." "Yes, (returned William, nodding his head) I have had a letter from Yorkshire, but I shall not tell you, Mr. Goldsmith, any thing about it; no, no, that will never do." "Well then, (said Goldsmith, after putting a few more questions, which were all negatived) suppose, William, I tell you what the contents of the letter are;" when, looking upon a newspaper which he had in his hands, he adds, "Come I will read you your letter just as I find it here;" reading aloud the several words of which the letter was composed, with a steady countenance, and without the least faultering or hesitation. William was thunder-struck, became very angry, and exclaimed, "You use me very ill, Mr. Goldsmith, you have opened my letter!" Upon this, Goldsmith immediately unravelled the difficulty, by telling him that *he himself* had the preceding evening written the letter, and thus made poor William believe that it was his wisest way never to expect any epistle from his *dulcinea*, who had evidently forsaken him, and ought not therefore to be suffered for the time to come, to disturb his repose!

These, Sir, are the two anecdotes of the humour and cheerfulness of Goldsmith, which I lately received from Miss Milner, when drinking tea with her, and which I wrote down immediately on my return home. However trivial they may be, there are some young persons to whom they may prove acceptable. They are naturally inquisitive respecting every particular in the history of a man to whom they are much indebted for the perusal of his "Grecian and Roman Histories," of his "Animated Nature," of his "Chinese Letters," and of his exquisite "Poems," and which must have contributed in no small degree to their intellectual improvement. Your's, &c.

Pullin's-row, Islington, JOHN EVANS.
April 4, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the season approaches where many of the favourites of fortune indulge themselves in the high gratification of exploring distant parts of this island, in pursuit of the beauties of natural romantic scenery, it may perhaps not be unacceptable to furnish, through the medium of your Magazine, a concise description of Richmond in Yorkshire, a place which, though infinitely less noticed, is much superior to Richmond in Surry, in all that is

is grand, sublime, and picturesque in the adornments of nature; and to those who visit the lakes, by the high north-road, it requires only a deviation of two or three miles from the regular course at Catterick-bridge, the second stage before entering into Westmoreland.

Some idea of the extensiveness of prospect, which the situation of this Richmond commands, may be conveyed by stating, that although the nearest geographical distance of the German Ocean cannot be less than thirty-five miles, yet upon the race ground which is only a mile from the town, the fleets of colliers from Sunderland, &c. and other coasting vessels may be distinctly viewed on a clear day, whilst in another direction, the towers of the cathedral at York, may be seen from a distance of forty-four miles. The back ground of this expanded scene, affords the interesting contrast of an assemblage of lofty mountains, skirting the luxuriant valleys of Swaledale and Wensleydale, and on returning, there is a charming bird's-eye view of the handsome town and vicinity of Richmond, abounding with ancient towers, monastic ruins, rocks, water-falls, and woods.

To enter into a minute detail of all the pleasing objects which this neighbourhood affords, would much exceed my limits; but strangers should not forget to enquire for one, which may be best viewed from a pasture very near the town. This place, called the Round Hole, is a large natural amphitheatre of rocks and trees, with a sort of tumulus in front, which some conceive to be of druidical origin; but, perhaps, the better opinion is, that it has been detached by some natural cause from the adjoining rock at some remote period, as it consists of the same kind of stone, and shews that difference of position, which may be conceived to have ensued from such a separation; this, however, could not have happened but at a time when the bed of the river Swale, was much lower than it now is, a circumstance which is not destitute of evidence, for there are found a little way both above and below the town, some instances of stones that evidently appear to have been subject to the action of water, and which are well known to mineralogists, by the denomination of granite and basalt, of which there are none whatever to be found in any part of the higher country, from which they could possibly have been conveyed directly down the river. They abound, however, upon the banks of the river Tees, which runs in a direction nearly parallel to the Swale, at the distance of about twelve miles, and the only probable conclusion is, that they have been washed round from the Tees to the Swale, when both those rivers flowed into a vast estuary, which is now chiefly occupied by what is called the Vale of York.

From what has been advanced, it may be concluded, that this spot affords some particular subjects for the contemplation of travellers of science, and they may be more abundantly gratified by advancing to the dales above, where lead-mines are wrought upon a scale unusually extensive, producing many scarce specimens of minerals, particularly the carbonate of barytes, in beautiful hexagonal crystals of very late discovery.

The castle, mostly in ruins, but with its stupendous tower in high preservation, and an enchanting terrace behind it, are objects of general attraction that may be viewed with great facility; and to those who feel disposed to extend their perambulations, it is advised to make a two-hours' excursion round the ruins of the monastery of St. Agatha, at Easley, setting out by the foot-path, and returning by the high road from the village.

I may perhaps, at some future opportunity, if it appears to be of utility, supply you with some short account of the history of the borough of Richmond and other particulars. At present I conclude with observing, that the attraction of the situation, and the cheapness of living, make it a place of considerable resort for the residence of persons of small independent fortunes.

Your's, &c.

F——e.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR ingenious correspondent T. W. has, in your last number, successfully asserted the *masculine dignity* of the Nile, in opposition to another Correspondent, who would strip him of that honour, and put him in petticoats, like Hercules at the court of Omphale: an indignity, which, I dare say, his godship never experienced before. Undoubtedly, the moderns, as well as the ancients, have ever been used to consider the Genius of the Nile as a male and not a female deity. In proof of this assertion, might be cited the sublime description of this

this celebrated river. by the elegant correct and classical Gray: which I beg to offer in confirmation of T. W's argument.

What wonder, in the sultry climes, that spread
Where Nile, redundant o'er *his* summer-bed,
From *his* broad bosom life and verdure flings,
And broods o'er Ægypt, with *his* watery wings,
If with adventurous oar and ready sail
The dusky people drive before the gale;
Or on frail floats to neighbouring cities ride,
That rise and glitter o'er the ambient tide.

Mason's Gray, 199.

Your's, &c.

Worcester, *April* 4, 1808. TREBOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your Correspondents having started a doubt respecting the metrical accuracy of Ainsworth, in introducing the word Amramides into the second penthemimer of pentameter verse, I venture to assert that our great lexicographer has not in this instance offended against the law of quantity. Mr. Wesley, on the sole authority of the Gradus ad Parnassum, considers the antepenultima of Amramides as a long syllable. But the Gradus is so notorious for its inaccuracy, with respect to the marking of long and short syllables, that it can only be taken for a safe guide when the marked quantity of a word is proved to be correct by the annexed quotation from some classic poet. In the present case, as no such proof can be adduced; and as the word Amramides is not to be found in the Catholic Indices, we must be satisfied with the best criterion which can be had. And no scholar will hesitate to allow a high authority in a question to prosody, to the celebrated Arthur Johnston, who in his version of the 103d psalm, makes short the antepenultima of Amramides.

Credidit Amramidæ leges Deus arbiter æqui,
Abramidûm populo facta notanda dedit.

I quote the latter pentameter line for the sake of elucidating the point, by analogy. The patronymic Amramides is derived from Amram, in like manner as Abramides, is formed from Abram. The short antepenultima of the latter word being established and unquestionable, it follows by a fair deduction that the antepenultima of Amramides, is short also, and that the good old Ainsworth, himself a schoolmaster, must be absolved of that *turpe nefas* in the criminal code of schoolmasters, a false quantity.

Your's, &c. PAIDOTROPHOS.

Birmingham, *April* 6, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Deprecate the practice of crowding rooms to that excess, now so much in vogue among people of fashion. I was, a few evenings past, at an entertainment given by *Lady Rattle*, of ——— square. The invitation was for three weeks standing, and for nine o'clock in the evening. Having another visit to make, I did not arrive at her ladyship's till near eleven o'clock, when to my great mortification, I could not get a seat, or scarcely find entrance room, which was only obtained by the servant announcing me as a female. It is true the constant change of company varies the scene; and were it not for the numberless *faineans*, and silent groups, which are perpetually met with at those things called *routs*, I should have no objection to frequenting them oftener, as they are the only means that people have of seeing their *friends*. For what with being refused admittance in the morning, and being stifled with a crowded and heated room in the evening, there is now no rational mode of intercourse left. A little dancing is conducive to health, and agreeable to young people. This amusement I am not averse to, if conducted with decorum and ample space left to the dancers for a free circulation of air. Music is now the *rage*, and so full are the rooms at evening parties, that no one can approach the piano; or if a delicate female attempts to sit down and amuse the company, she soon finds herself so much pressed upon by the surrounding crowd, that she is glad to leave her position and make her way to one of the drawing-room doors for air.

Then, a scientific mode of playing is so much talked of, that the dread of being criticised, prevents many a good performer from shewing her powers on the piano-forte, harp, &c. Now until harmony can be substituted for *scientific discord*, and modesty for boldness, I fear we shall see no amendment in the society of the *beau-monde*. I hope, Mr. Editor, some of your learned contributors, will soon propose another plan of visiting, and that all these new *institutions* will tend to improve the human mind so much, that individuals may bear with each others society without the concomitant of a *large party*. Your's, &c. A. K. A.

Bloomsbury, *April* 11, 1808.

LANARKSHIRE.

LANARKSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Upper Ward	4,762	5,328	11,280	12,345	6,791	4,988	23,925
Middle Do.	5,701	7,660	16,009	17,719	5,823	8,220	33,728
Under Do.	1,520	2,526	5,801	6,157	1,326	2,543	11,958
City and Town of Glasgow	20,276	20,967	35,007	42,378	1,834	22,335	77,385
Gaol of Hamilton	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
	32,259	36,481	68,100	78,599	15,704	38,086	146,699

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Abercorn	182	182	399	415	133	48	814
Bathgate	363	529	1,158	1,355	377	346	2,513
Burrowstowness	330	630	1,210	1,580	180	256	2,790
Carriden	217	364	625	868	93	197	1,493
Cramond (Linlithgow Division)	3	3	4	4	—	—	8
Dalmeny	142	188	351	414	143	49	765
Ecclesmachan	57	57	161	142	70	14	303
Kirkliston (Linlithgow Divis.)	187	222	556	650	829	247	1,206
Linlithgow	457	714	1,680	1,914	1,320	1,722	3,594
Livingstone	124	140	248	303	63	44	551
Queensferry	77	112	186	268	9	91	454
Torpichen	216	238	483	545	286	443	1,028
Uphall	123	123	381	405	73	26	786
Whitburn	318	330	687	850	590	346	1,537
Linlithgow Goal	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	2,796	3,832	8,129	9,715	4,169	3,829	17,844

NAIRNSHIRE.

Ardclach	314	314	540	716	147	69	1,256
Auldearn	285	285	645	756	225	63	1,401
Calder	282	285	540	639	199	73	1,179
Croy (Nairn Division)	139	139	249	313	137	24	562
Moy Do.	7	7	14	20	19	—	34
Nairn	543	543	930	1,285	1,151	621	2,215
Urquhart (Nairn Division)	370	372	721	889	1,023	48	1,610
	1,940	1,945	3,639	4,618	2,901	898	8,257

ORKNEY-

ORKNEYSHIRE AND SHETLAND.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS
Birsay	311	311	679	772	772	271	1,451
Burray	45	48	129	142	265	6	271
Cross Burness and North Ronaldshay	233	252	625	693	600	106	1,318
Deerness	134	150	289	371	501	16	660
Eday	135	158	320	398	124	32	718
Evie	158	158	360	452	603	26	812
Flota and Faira	42	42	123	161	220	1	284
Firth	146	146	253	379	441	119	632
Gremsay	32	32	73	106	174	2	179
Harray	158	159	331	394	457	97	725
Holm	175	175	373	498	525	114	871
Hoy	56	56	117	127	234	4	244
Kirkwall, including St. Olas	417	601	1,078	1,543	396	365	2,621
Ladykirk in Sanday	151	157	401	429	231	45	830
Orphir	152	158	383	484	563	36	861
Rendall	106	106	289	314	410	23	603
Rousay and Egilshay	167	218	472	589	439	33	1,061
St. Andrews	173	173	371	486	847	6	857
Shapinshay	159	159	343	401	717	27	744
South Ronoldshay	268	316	727	883	1,554	56	1,610
Stromness	441	510	915	1,308	825	535	2,223
Sandwick	175	239	455	515	835	95	970
Stronsay	156	193	447	477	253	40	924
Stenness	131	131	297	343	416	187	640
Walls	122	122	286	421	647	11	709
Westray	232	324	710	914	1,537	87	1,624
	4,475	5,124	10,848	13,597	14,536	2,370	24,445
SHETLAND ISLES.							
Aithsteng and Sandsteng	147	151	667	826	—	—	1,493
Bressay, Burray, and Quarf	225	239	611	719	—	—	1,330
Delting	248	256	649	800	—	—	1,449
Dunrosness, Sandwick, and Cunningsburgh	573	576	1,399	1,802	—	—	3,201
Lerwick	229	302	693	1,013	62	106	1,706
Nesting, Lunasteng, Whalsay, and Skerries	315	315	856	1,085	5	—	1,941
Northmavine	314	313	907	1,138	—	—	2,045
Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weesdale	314	342	824	1,039	—	—	63
Unst	366	379	1,016	1,243	—	—	2,259
Walls, Sanness, and Papa Stowr	307	307	836	981	—	—	1,817
Yell (North) and Fetlar	227	230	634	755	—	—	1,389
Do (South and Mid)	277	289	698	878	—	—	1,576
Fair Isle	—	—	80	80	—	—	160
Foula Do.	—	—	75	75	—	—	150
	3,541	3,701	9,945	12,431	67	106	22,379
	8,016	8,825	20,793	26,031	14,653	2,476	46,824

PEEBLESSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS
Broughton	44	47	101	113	30	31	214
Drumelzier	50	47	125	153	21	17	278
Eddleston	185	136	351	326	220	38	677
Glenholm	47	47	114	128	28	14	242
Inverleithen (Peebles Division)	117	117	251	293	100	50	544
Kilbucho	64	64	156	186	94	15	342
Kirkurd	64	64	152	175	66	21	327
Linton	221	249	495	569	567	86	1,064
Lyne	23	24	67	100	46	6	167
Manor	47	51	167	141	42	11	308
Newlands	195	195	461	489	458	177	950
Peebles	397	510	963	1,125	151	336	2,088
Skirling	59	59	130	138	74	23	308
Stobo	56	62	160	178	11	13	338
Traquair	113	116	312	301	84	36	613
Tweedsmuir	53	53	135	142	15	10	277
	1,682	1,843	4,160	4,575	2,010	886	8,735

PERTHSHIRE.

Shire of Perth	22,029	25,099	52,085	59,403	24,276	19,238	111,483
Town of Do.	1,353	3,872	6,723	8,155	128	3,535	14,878
	23,382	28,971	58,808	67,558	24,404	22,773	126,366

RENFREWSHIRE.

Cathcart	136	197	522	554	131	127	10,59
Eaglesham	178	260	588	588	300	512	1,176
Eastwood	746	746	1,652	1,723	168	1,374	3,375
Erskine	126	151	419	428	231	59	847
Greenock	1,029	4,050	8,190	9,262	70	4,189	17,458
Houston and Killalan	207	386	884	1,007	994	588	1,891
Inchinnan	71	89	233	229	78	28	462
Innerhip	194	350	635	732	77	101	1,367
Kilbarchan	421	722	1,437	2,314	215	909	3,751
Kilmalcolm	199	217	544	586	215	66	1,130
Lochwinnoch	411	698	1,371	1,584	190	205	2,955
Mearns	265	359	750	958	403	320	1,714
Neilston	517	777	1,702	2,094	536	1,247	3,796
Paisley	1,308	2,991	6,592	7,561	452	4,165	14,153
Do.	1,160	3,945	7,821	9,205	318	7,321	17,026
Portglasgow	433	850	1,748	2,117	15	243	3,865
Renfrew	420	420	969	1,069	198	294	2,031
	7,857	17,217	36,069	41,988	3,894	21,746	78,056

To the

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING a short time since, in a newspaper, that a tortoise-shell male cat was sold for the enormous sum of 233*l.* with an assertion, "that it is the only one in this kingdom," I beg leave to inform your numerous readers, that there is one in the possession of a person residing within three miles of this town, which I have seen: exclusive of its unusual colour, it is the handsomest cat I ever saw.

The person to whom it belongs is one who lives by his labour, and I dare say would part with it for a reasonable price.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Yarmouth, April 14, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately had the pleasure of perusing in your Magazine, some valuable papers on the line of conduct proper for a Grand Jury, and I should be happy if, through the same channel, the public could be made acquainted with the legal and proper duties of a Jury, when called on a *Coroner's Inquest*; for which information, no doubt, many of your Correspondents are sufficiently competent.

We live, Sir, at a time when the remaining privileges of Englishmen should be thoroughly purged, and cautiously guarded. And it is with extreme concern that I have long observed the neglected, relaxed, and corrupt, state of that important branch of legal enquiry to which I have alluded; the proper business of the foreman and jurymen, assembled on this serious occasion, is almost totally unknown to them: it is true, they are bid to enquire "how, when, and where," a fellow-subject, and a neighbour, came by his death; but I should think, that the same paper which summoned them together, might likewise contain sufficient matter to make them more clearly acquainted with the line of conduct which it is their duty to pursue.

At a Coroner's Inquest on which I was lately called, the greater part of the Jury, till the business was nearly concluded, neither knew that we had a foreman among us, or that our proceedings required such a person; and he, when called upon, appeared so grossly ignorant of the common procedure of the court, that his unavoidable blunders did not fail to afford us merriment, and himself confusion.

In cases of such consequence, I should think it proper that every obstacle should be removed, which is likely to prevent the court being composed of sensible and honest men; and if this be admitted, the custom of drawing money from the pockets of the individuals who compose this assembly, cannot be too much reprobated, or too soon abolished; for it is for this shameful purpose that strangers, or *colts*, as they are termed, are particularly sought after, for the sake of *the fine*, which it is the custom (for I cannot think it lawful) in some parishes to levy on them, and which, as soon as the verdict is given, is spent in the true English manner. I am by no means an enemy to conviviality, but I do insist that at such a time it is unseasonable; besides, my humble opinion is, that the money given by the parishes is quite sufficient for refreshment, though not enough for a feast; and it is possible that any thing farther than the regular allowance might degenerate into bribery

Many mysterious and sudden deaths, within my own recollection, have passed off without the enquiry enjoined by law; and such occurrences are more frequent than we suspect, perhaps, in consequence of the foolish fear which some people feel of being stigmatised as "meddling neighbours;" from an ignorance of the Coroner's, or constable's place of residence; or perhaps through the ignorance or avarice of the old women, who are sent as searchers of the corpse.

But, if to prevent mischief is better than to ascertain how it happened, the succeeding remarks will not be thought out of place, or unworthy the consideration of those concerned for the public safety. Numerous are the accidents which daily occur by breaking in and racing horses in roads which are crowded with children; by idle people shooting of sparrows, and by those employed to break stones in the Surry-roads, and elsewhere, from which dangerous splinters continually fly with great velocity. Another serious evil is in the neglect to erect a proper number of posts where foot-paths and roads run narrow, or where sudden angles are formed by old projecting buildings. I once saw a fine child torn from the arms of its unhappy mother, and instantly crushed to death, by the wheel of a cart, as it turned the corner

ner of a street, where the foot-path was left thus insecure; and in another place, equally dangerous (Carlisle-lane, Lambeth), a child would, in all probability, have experienced a similar fate, had I not been at hand to snatch it from danger. The neglect which the poor meet with from many of the surgical profession, I have had frequent opportunities of observing, when immediate assistance was requisite to the preservation of the sufferer. That medical men, as well as others, have a right to profit by their profession, must be granted; but a want of humanity in them is less pardonable than a want of skill. And rather than the life of an individual should be lost, because an hospital happens to be distant from the neighbourhood of the accident, the county or the parish should reward the promptitude and skill of such as give relief.

To shew in what estimation the life of a fellow-subject was held by our forefathers, I am induced to add the following extracts from an old work in my possession, entitled, "A Treatise concerning the Office and Authorities of Coroners and Sheriffs:—"

"If a man keepe a dangerous beast, as a bull, a beare, a dog, or such like, he knowing them to be dangerous, and yet doth not keepe them tied—if such beast kill a man, woman, or child, it is held to bee *felony* in the owner of such beast."

"A man falleth out of a cart loaded with hay, and the wheele of the cart doth breake his legges, whereof he dyeth, and the hay was adjudged to bee a deodand, as well as the cart," &c.

Your's, &c.

April 8, 1808. T. M. FLINDALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of the Monthly Magazine wishes, through the medium of its very respectable and extensive circulation, to enquire if any of its numerous readers, advanced in years, can furnish authentic recollections and confirmations respecting the very extraordinary sanative gift, said to be exercised in the year 1743, by one Bridget Bostock, of Coppenhall, near Nampt-wich, in Cheshire. She was accustomed to receive, according to an account published in an old Magazine, at that time in considerable circulation, five or six hundred, or even more patients, in a day, of various ranks, and in almost all diseases. The means of cure were uniform, and extremely trivial, but needless to mention, as being foreign to the design of this enquiry. I wish to know if the fact can be authenticated by the recollection of any person living, or by references to respectable authorities.

Your's, &c.

Cliffe, April 21, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS we are sometimes led to smile at the accentuation, spelling, and way our forefathers seem to have pronounced their words, and it is probable that posterity will do the same with regard to ours, it would be conferring a favour on posterity, if any of your numerous literary friends could fix on a plan for handing down to them, with any tolerable degree of accuracy, the way in which the languages of Europe are, at present, pronounced. The sounds of the inferior animals, which have been, are, and will be the same in all time coming, might, in my opinion, be the basis of such a plan. Theocritus, who lived some hundred years before the days of our Saviour, in one of his Idyllia, makes one of his characters say to another, You may go and, like the sheep, cry *Ba,a, Ba,a;* and Plautus, the Roman poet, who lived not long after, makes one of his say to another, You may go and, like the cuckoo, cry *Tu, Tu.* While these, as well as a number of other instances that might be adduced, serve to point out that the inferior animals cried two thousand years ago exactly as they do at present, they also serve to shew how the ancients sounded certain of the letters in their alphabet. Now it occurs to me that, as we have in the language of the inferior animals a set of sounds, which are always the same, while every thing else is perpetually changing, the nations of Europe have only to compare with these the way they pronounce the alphabet, or a certain number of their words, in order to point out to future generations the way the words they have occasion to use were pronounced by their forefathers.

Their being dead languages, renders it not a matter of much importance how the Greeks and Romans pronounced their words. However, as we are certain, from their having compared them to the sound of the inferior animals, how they

they pronounced some of them, as a matter of curiosity it is unfortunate that we do not know how they sounded others of the letters of the alphabet. This much is certain, that they sounded some, though they did not sound all of them as we do. The sound, or pronunciation of the names of places, it is well known, often remain long after the original spelling and meaning is lost. The names of places in England, for example, that have the word *Chester* as one of their component parts, are all derived from the Latin word *Castra*. Now, as the *C* in Chester, Manchester, Illchester, Dorchester, Colchester, Chesterfield, and the like, seems to have been sounded *Ch*, and not *C*, as is done by us, when we pronounce the word Castra, it appears that the Romans, whose pronunciation, as well as the names they gave the places, was adopted, sounded the *c* as *ch* is in church, cherub, cherry, and the like. We are led to this conclusion not only from the way these names have been pronounced ever since the days of the Romans in England, but also from the way the best-informed among the Italians, at present, pronounce the letter *c*. When speaking of Cicero, the orator, for instance, they do not pronounce it *Cicero*, but *Chichero*. If you think this deserves a place in your useful and highly entertaining miscellany, you may hear from me again. In the mean time, I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

JAMES HALL.

St. Martin's-lane,
April 9, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING the other day into the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, *under* the article "Guillotine," at which one would naturally shudder, I was, on the contrary, much amused at finding it stated, with an air of triumph, that the inventor "reaped all the benefit from it which he so kindly intended for the nation!" Now it so happens, that the writer of this has perhaps to thank the *venerable* Dr. Guillotin, who yet lives, for his own life; and has heard him say that his days were rendered most unhappy upon reflecting that a machine, invented purely from motives of humanity to the sufferers, should, from the facility with which it operated, become so sweeping and merciless.

Another observation is, that, on the coin struck by order of the National Assembly, in 1793, this axe is *immortalized*, by being bound up in the fasces of ancient Rome! I say nothing of the mania which seized the French at that time, of adopting whatever was Roman: but as well might the writer of that article have said that the emblem of Britannia on our coin is nothing more or less than the Goddess of Reason, and that the shield on which she rests is—what shall I say?—the bason which caught the blood of the "blessed martyr," King Charles.

If the writer in the Encyclopædia is so very anxious to fix the feather in Dr. Guillotin's red cap, I will just remind him that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a machine, called a "maiden," was in use, in Yorkshire, similar in every respect to the French Guillotine.

Your's, &c.

COUPE-GORGE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* SILK TRADE *in* ENGLAND.

[*Translated from Dr. Nemnich's Tour in Great Britain and Ireland, lately published at Hamburgh.*]

THE manufacture of silk furnishes employment to a great number of families. There was a time when 200,000 persons derived their subsistence from it. At present, from the great increase of luxury, this number would have been more than double, had not the cotton manufactures, the great rival of wool and silk, been generally introduced.

Previous to the reign of Edward III. the silk manufactures in England were confined merely to ribbands, laces, and other trifling articles of haberdashery. From the time of Edward III. to Henry V. various acts of parliament were passed for the security and encouragement of these manufactures, by prohibiting the importation of the like articles from foreign parts. In 1620, King James caused to be brought from abroad throwsters, dyers, weavers, and others, for the purpose of establishing manufactures of broad silk goods in England, where they soon flourished to such an extent, as to afford employment to not fewer in the various branches than fifty thousand persons. That monarch appears to have been fully aware, that no manufacture can be considered as truly permanent, under a precarious supply of the raw material.

material. Anxious, therefore, to introduce the culture of silk in England, he caused circular letters to be sent into every county in the kingdom, recommending the establishment of mulberry-plantations; accompanied with printed instructions for rearing the worms, &c. At his decease, Charles the First was equally sanguine in his endeavours for accomplishing so interesting an object. Mulberry-gardens were accordingly laid out in various parts of the kingdom; but without producing the desired effect. In 1629, Charles the First granted a patent for erecting a company of silk-throwsters, who were empowered to take apprentices, make bye-laws, and establish other regulations for the management of their trade, within the limits of four miles round London. In 1661, upon an application to augment their powers, and extend them to twenty miles round London, it was stated, that there were employed at that time, in the throwing branch only, not less than forty thousand persons. In 1701, a prohibition was laid on the importation of trams, and all thrown silks coarser than third Bolognas, as also on all thrown silks of Persia, East India, and China, on pain of forfeiture. At that time, and for many years afterwards, the English throwsters from the insufficiency of the machinery then in use, were not competent to furnish the weavers with any other description of silk than singles and trams for the woof: the organzine for the warp was altogether supplied from Italy, where the art of throwing it was long kept a most profound secret. At length, by the enterprizing talents of a spirited individual, the art of throwing organzine was introduced. About the year 1719, Mr. Lombe, a merchant of London, of a mechanical turn, having succeeded in obtaining admission to the mills in Piedmont, secretly drew a plan of them, and established a set of mills on a similar construction at Derby. As a reward for his exertions, George the First granted him the exclusive privilege of working organzine for a term of fourteen years. The discovery was held to be an object of such national importance, that at the end of that period the legislature granted his brother, Sir Thomas Lombe, who had succeeded to the possession of the mills, the sum of £14,000, on condition that they were laid open, and that models of the machinery should be deposited in the Tower of London, for public inspection. Similar mills were, in consequence, set up in various parts of the country; but, owing to the difficulties that were experienced in procuring silk of the proper quality for throwing (the King of Sardinia having prohibited the exportation of it in the raw state), and to there having subsequently found nearly full employment in the increased demand for singles and trams, the quantities that have been worked into organzine have, till of late years, borne no proportion to the imports from Italy.

About 1720, a further attempt to raise silk in England was made by Sir Richard Manningham, who planted in Chelsea-park two thousand mulberry trees, and erected large buildings for the purpose of raising silk; but this scheme also proved abortive. From these repeated failures, the idea seems to have been abandoned. It was next tried in America, where, for a while, appearances were rather more promising; and with a view to give encouragement to the effort, in 1749 an act passed for encouraging the growth of raw silk in the colony of Georgia and other parts of America, by allowing it to be imported into Great Britain duty free. In 1769 a still more decided step was taken, by granting large bounties. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, also granted large premiums for encouraging the like object; but even with this powerful support, the quantities that were raised were inconsiderable, and the rate of cost too excessive for competition with the silk from other parts. When the English East India Company obtained possession of Bengal, successful efforts were made to obtain a supply from these fertile provinces, now forming part of the British dominions: and the result was quickly seen in the declension of the trade from Aleppo, Valentia, Naples, Calabria, and other parts; from many of which, that formerly furnished very considerable quantities, not a single bale has been imported for some years past; so that, generally speaking, the whole of the silk manufactured in this country was furnished from the northern provinces of Italy, Bengal, and China.

The silk imported from Italy is either raw, or thrown, and organzines; and both articles, notwithstanding the improvements in the English throwing mills, cannot yet be dispensed with in the manufacture of several kinds of stuffs.

China

China silk is principally used in stockings, gauze, and ribbands, and is preferred on account of the firmness of its texture, and from its taking a more brilliant dye than the Bengal.

The imports from India, were formerly only of the kind known by the technical term of *Bengal-wound*, or silk reeled in the rude and artless manner, immemorially practised by the natives of that country. As the silks of this description are suited but to few articles of home manufacture, the principal consumption being in sewing silk, buttons, twist, and other articles of haberdashery, of comparatively limited demand, there seemed to be no prospect of bringing the article into further use, but by introducing into Bengal the method of reeling the silk direct from the cocoons, as practised in the filatures of Italy. The measure was adopted; and although, for a time, appearances were unpromising, it has eventually been found to answer every expectation that had been originally entertained of its success. Extensive public undertakings are seldom carried into effect without exciting jealousies, especially if they have a tendency to clash with individual interests. The silk merchants of London, took an alarm. They pronounced the measure to be not only ill-judged but impracticable; but the event has shewn completely the fallacy of those opinions.

The first parcel of Bengal silk wound after the Italian method arrived in 1772; and so rapid was the progress of this improvement, that "in 1792, there were eight principal silk factories belonging to the company in Bengal; and in every filature or factory there are employed, according to its size, from 3,000 to 10,000 people; and if to these are added the mulberry planters, worm feeders, &c. &c. from 10 to 40,000 men, women, and children, are attached to each filature."

The quantities of silk imported into Great Britain in twenty years, from 1781 to 1800 inclusive were, on an average per annum, as follows:—Raw silk, from Bengal 442,300lbs.; from China 157,235lbs.; from Italy 236,029lbs.—Thrown silk, from Italy 390,063lbs.—Total 1,225,627lbs.

Of the thrown silk imported from Italy, about one-half has been supplied from Piedmont, and the remainder from Bergamo, Bologna, Brescia, and the Venetian States.

From the year 1772, to 1804, there were imported when the first parcel of Bengal silk, wound after the Italian method, arrived, not less than eight millions and a half of pounds weight, and of Bengal wound about one-third less, making together two thousand nine hundred bales per annum. The quantity of Bengal raw silk imported, from 1775 to 1794 inclusive, was, on an average, per annum 3,100 bales, and since that time the imports have averaged only 2,128 bales per annum. For the year 1793 was very discouraging to the East India Company, the large quantity of 5200 bales had been transmitted from India, and, owing to the war and other causes, the article fell so low in price, that at the sale in 1794, they lost near £5000. It was apprehended that similar losses would follow: the company therefore, for the purpose of rendering the commodity, which was in encreasing in quantity, more marketable, and, at the same time, creating employment for some thousands of the industrious poor, in working an article, the growth and produce of British territory, resolved to make experiment to ascertain whether Bengal raw silk might not be thrown into organzine after the Italian manner.

Upon consulting with some intelligent persons in the silk line, there seemed good reason to conclude, that Bengal raw silk, if thrown into organzine, might be found sufficiently adapted to the warp of ribbands. An experiment was made in 1795, and the issue was, in every respect, encouraging and satisfactory; many of the persons engaged in the silk trade were, however, decidedly hostile to the undertaking, and confidently pronounced it was impossible it could ever be brought to answer. Among various objections it was urged, "That Bengal raw silk, when worked into organzine, could only be used in a few articles of the silk manufactory: and that in most others, from its irremediable deficiency of staple, it could not be substituted for Italian organzine."

The object was, however, too important to be hastily abandoned. Further trials were made, and in proportion as the article became better known, and the views of the Company were better understood, much of the prejudice that has been excited against the measure subsided; and in 1796, many eminent houses in the silk line, expressed their unqualified approbation of it. They took measures for the improvement of the raw materials which were attended with

with such success that the use of Bengal organzine has not been confined merely to the warp of ribbands, but that it has been introduced for the same purpose, and with equal success, in sarsenets, florentines, modes, handkerchiefs, velvets, &c. Several weavers were even of opinion, that it was not only cheaper, but better adapted for these purposes than some of the Italian organzine.

It appears, however, the English manufacturers are still obliged to have recourse to the Italian States for nearly the whole of their supply of organzined silk, and for no inconsiderable portion of the raw; and the silk trade is liable to experience a check, when the Italians feel an inclination to throw impediments in the way of the trade of this country, or are disposed to give a more decided preference to that of any other.

Broad silk stuffs are manufactured in London and Dublin; ribbands chiefly in Coventry and Leek; sewing silk, buttons, and other small articles, chiefly in Macclesfield; silk stockings, laces, and veils, in Nottingham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to call the attention of your liberal-minded readers to a subject, the neglect of which will excite the surprise of many, and the regret of most of them.

As mankind become civilized, the arts flourish; and they have never been better employed than in celebrating uncommon talents and uncommon worth, and inscribing in the rolls of fame the names of those who have been the glory and ornament of their species.

When such characters were removed by the hand of death, their grateful and admiring countrymen, to perpetuate the memory of their worth, have reared the monumental pile.

That England has done justice in this point to many of her warriors, statesmen, and philosophers, I am willing to allow; but what shall we say, when we find she has neglected her second (but for Newton I had said her first) philosopher?

I image to myself a learned foreigner in Britain, and behold him viewing our great receptacles of the honoured dead; I see his eye wander in vain for the tomb of LOCKE; and, at length, I hear him exclaim, "Oh, injured shade, and hast thy ungrateful country, whose sons are even now daily reaping wisdom from thy most instructive pages, suffered a century to pass, and reared no trophy of her grateful remembrance."

Surely it is time for us to redeem the honour of our country, and prove to the enlightened world our sense of national obligation.

I conceive, Mr. Editor, (with Lord Chesterfield's leave) that an old English adage, "What is the business of every body, is nobody's," applies to this subject, for we all owe so much to the IMMORTAL LOCKE, 'tis not the business of any one in particular; which, Sir, I would humbly presume must be the cause from which this neglect has proceeded.

However, Sir, I have now the pleasure to inform your numerous readers, (from some conversation I have had with several gentlemen) that, a meeting of the admirers of Locke will be convened in London, by public advertisement, to consider the propriety of raising, by public subscription, a sufficient sum of money to erect, at last, a monument to his memory.

That many of our nobility, men of enlarged minds, and immense fortunes, would contribute largely I cannot doubt.

As the Abbey is full to an overflow, the most proper place seems to be our great Cathedral, and, I presume, from the known liberality of the Dean and Chapter, (with whom I understand it rests to grant permission for a monument in St. Paul's) that, as this is a public concern, their permission for its erection will be free of expence.

Fleet-street, Your's, &c.
April 25, 1808. H. W. M. JUN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE leave, through the medium of your widely circulated Magazine, to announce to the public that an association is now forming in this county, under the title of "The Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts."

The amateur, as well as the artist, has long had reason to lament, that, whilst in the environs of the metropolis, the tender shoots of talent are fostered and trained by the warm hand of public patronage and munificence, in the remoter parts of the kingdom,

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

The

The benefits of public exhibitions are sufficiently demonstrated in London, by their increasing extension. But

"Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum."

The humble admirer and laborious professor of the fine arts, whose purses or pursuits forbid frequent visits to the great city, have hitherto been almost excluded from the study of contemporary excellence, and thus deprived of the most effectual opportunities of improving their taste or cultivating their talent.

To remedy the disadvantages under which provincial merit has long laboured, and to supply, as it were, a nursery to our own indigenous plants; and, at the same time, to furnish occasional nourishment to exotic productions, are the ends which this society proposes. The means by which it hopes to obtain them are, a public annual exhibition.

In the selection of subjects the society will be influenced, as well by an anxious attention to the interests of general science, as by an impartial zeal for the promotion of the fine arts. It professes, therefore, not to confine the exhibition exclusively to the works of the pencil, but, in order that its attractions and its benefits may be more extensive, to give a ready admission to approved specimens of art and natural history.

A committee is appointed, to whom will be entrusted the sole management of the affairs of the institution, and considerable progress has been made towards the arrangement of their first exhibition in April, 1809, for which this place has been deemed to offer peculiar accommodation.

The respectability of the individuals who compose this society, the able professional assistance which it has already secured, and, above all, the importance of the views which it aims to advance, as they give the most flattering promise of encouragement to merit, furnish just ground to presume that it will long continue to be distinguished by the active patronage of the gentleman, and to be enriched by the regular contributions of the artist; and, that whilst the exertions of the former are liberally repaid by a fruitful field of rational amusement, the industrious follower of the imitative art may have reason to exclaim,

"Sunt hic etiam *sua præmia* laudi."

Leeds, Your's, &c.
22*d April*, 1809. F. N. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to any of the contributors to your excellent Miscellany, if they could give any information of the prophecies of one St. Laurianus, an Irish Bishop of Cashell, who foretold that the mother Church of Rome falleth when in Ireland, the catholic faith is overcome. —*See Southwell's New Book of Martyrs, p.* 403. Your's, &c. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not so sanguine as your Constant Reader appears to be, that the chimney-cleanser will become more general, though it is by such valuable communications as this, that the method of climbing will, I hope, some time or other, be discontinued. As I have adopted it ever since its invention, I can speak with confidence of its value; and have strongly recommended it to my acquaintance, but in general to little effect, prejudice having succeeded oftener in favour of the old and horrid practice, than my persuasions in the cause of juvenile comfort.

There is a circumstance which I beg leave to point out to the humane advocate for the machine, which I am fearful very much retards its progress. I have often questioned these *poor boys*, as to the comfort that this method would be of to them; when, to my surprize, they have pitiably told me they had rather go up the chimney; for, said they, "then we have some trifle given us, and by this method we have nothing." I have even been witness to their stating, that the machine did not fulfil its office, which I attribute solely to this cause.

Let us relieve this unfortunate part of our fellow-creatures!—Let us better their miserable condition!—Let us endeavour to abolish these tragi-comic May-day scenes, which poverty and misery now render necessary, and we need not despair that this useful invention will be in general practice.

Your's, &c.
May 2, 1808. W. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have frequently entertained the readers of your Magazine with sketches of the present state of many of our leading towns; I therefore transmit the

the following account of Northampton:—

Northampton, the capital of the county of that name, has long been remarked for the pleasantness of its situation, and the general neatness of its appearance: it is built upon an elevated ground, sloping down to the river Nen, that bounds it on the southern and western sides, over which is an ancient bridge of stone.

This town is nearly equally divided by two lines of principal streets, that cut each other at right angles: one running east and west, comprehending the several streets of St. Giles', the George-row, and Goldstreet; this line may be nearly a mile in length; the other, which is the high road from London to the north, runs north and south, through Sheep-street, the Drapery, and Bridge-street, to the river; the point of intersection being at the George-inn, and nearly the centre of the town: this line is something more than a mile long. Opposite the George-row is a neat range of buildings, called Mercers'-row; in the large space between these parallel ranges, the fine church of All Saints, with its noble portico, and spacious church-yard, is situated: Low-stone Wall divides it from the carriage-roads on its north and south sides. This church was destroyed by fire, with the greater part of the town, in the reign of Charles the Second, whose statue is placed on the centre of the portico, in gratitude for his munificence, in aiding its rebuilding, as appears by the inscription. At the south-west corner of the church-yard is a handsome conduit, of stone.

Separated from the London road, by the eastern side of the street called the Drapery, is the market-place, an extensive quadrangle, bounded on three sides by rows of handsome houses, with splendid shops; on the fourth by the Peacock inn, and a number of genteel private houses. Pennant, in the Journey from Chester to London, styles the market-place singularly elegant. The northern side is distinguished by the name of the Parade. Having a very wide pavement, it affords a pleasant and spacious promenade: here, on fine evenings, is the common lounge of the younger part of the community.

Besides the streets before mentioned, there are several other subordinate ones; of these, Abingdon-street, and the Horse-market, are the principal; the former is a very handsome and airy street: the upper part consists of large well-built stone mansions, the residence of professional persons, and families out of trade.

This town is not remarkable so much for the splendour of its buildings, as for the general appearance of neatness and cleanliness, which pervades it; and since the act for paving and lighting it took place, few towns can be named where these useful regulations have been so well acted upon.

The greater part of the houses are built of a white, or brown stone, which is dug from quarries in the neighbourhood. For durability, as well as elegant appearance, the white is much superior, the brown or red stone being of a soft, friable quality. The number of houses is about 1083, and the inhabitants about 6000.

Besides the church of All Saints, already mentioned, there are three other parish churches, St. Sepulchre's, in the northern part of the town; St. Peter's, in the west; and St. Giles', in the eastern: the two former are of great antiquity. St. Sepulchre's was originally one of the few round churches in this country, built after the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, by the Knights Templars, at the time of, or soon after, the Crusades. Since its first erection, the tower and spire, and the nave, have been added to the original circular building. This discordant appearance has a disagreeable effect. The church-yard is enclosed by a wall, separating it from Sheep-street. St. Peter's church is a very ancient Saxon structure, supposed to be one of the oldest in the kingdom. Engravings of both these churches are to be seen in Britton and Brayley's Architectural Antiquities. The northern side of the church faces Gold-street, separated only by the church-yard. St. Giles' has nothing peculiarly worthy of notice: it stands at the further extremity of Giles'-street, almost in the fields. It has a large and genteel congregation. The interior is very neat.

At a short distance from this church is the magnificent General Infirmary, erected by the contributions of the nobility and gentry of the county, about the year 1793. Previous to that period, the Infirmary House adjoined the County Hall, contiguous to the goal, in the very centre of the town. A worse situation cannot well be imagined, to which the new is a striking contrast, having every advantage of pure air, and unobstructed prospect. The view from the south front commands the long reach of the river, with its smiling meadows, and verdant banks: on

the opposite side rises a gentle hill, covered with the beautiful park and plantations of De la Pré Abbey: and at the top, the village of Hardingstowe appears, with the upper part of Queen's Cross, a beautiful Gothic structure, erected by our Edward the First, to the memory of his Queen, Eleanor, peeping from among the plantations, which are cut away, to afford a view from De la Pré. In the meadows below, was fought the fatal battle of Northampton, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, the 9th of July, 1460, when "the good King Henry" was made a prisoner by his turbulent nobility. The approach to the Infirmary is from St. Giles'-street, by a handsome iron gate; the ground and walks for the exercises of the convalescents are separated from the neighbouring fields by a sunk fence: the house is built of fine white stone, and is altogether a beautiful structure. The view of it, from the high road leading to Wellingborn, is very fine.

A little to the south of this is a broad terrassed walk, known by the name of Vigo Paradise Walk, or the New Walk, planted on each side with ornamental trees and shrubs, and kept in order at the expence of the corporation. At the bottom of this walk, descending by a flight of stone steps, is a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with iron: it has been carefully inclosed in a fountain, from which it slowly distils, and is preserved at considerable expence. About the centre, at the side of the walk, is an excellent spring of clear water, known by the name of Thomas à Becket's well. Whether the Saint bestowed his blessing on it, and endowed it with any miraculous powers, or whether it owes its fame only to the excellent quality of the water, antiquaries and philosophers must decide. From some cause, unusual pains have been employed upon it: an open building is erected over it, fronting the walk. Not many public walks are to be found more pleasant than this: placed in the immediate vicinity of the town, it is easily approachable by all the inhabitants, and presents to their eyes a calm scene of rural beauty, in the fertile meadow where smoothly flows

"The Nen's barge-laden wave."

Proceeding to the north, round the skirts of the town, the most remarkable objects are the Barracks, consisting of a centre, and two wings, fronting the Leicester road. These are but on a small scale, containing quarters for only three troops of cavalry; they are inclosed in front by a stone wall: behind is an extensive ground for exercise, surrrounded with a lofty paling. Across the road, and nearly opposite the Barrack gate, is the entrance to the race-ground, at one time crowded with all the beauty and fashion of the county, attracted by the "fleet courser;" at another, thronged with spectators, eager to behold the last struggles of the victim of penal laws.

Happily, the latter exhibitions of late years have not been frequent.

From hence, across a few fields to the west of the town, lies the scite of the castle, on an eminence overlooking the river, which flows at its base. Of this building few other vestiges are left than the outer walls (which inclose about an acre of ground), and part of two towers towards the south. This fortress must once have been very formidable, as to the west is a steep descent to the Nen, which defended it on that side, while round the other parts, a deep hollow, forming the fosse, is easily traced, whose waters communicated with the river. This castle was a ruin in the time of the contest between Charles and his Parliament, and was probably dismantled in the Barons' wars. It was founded by an Earl of Northampton, in 1084. Below the Castle to the Cliff, is the road to Warwick, over the West-bridge. Here the Castle is a very conspicuous object; and at one glance the importance of the station may be appreciated, commanding the avenues to the town, and the passage of the river. A gentle ascent leads to the entrance of Gold-street, where formerly stood the western gate. In this street is the free-school, an ancient stone building; and midway up the street, facing the horse-market, is the theatre, recently erected. The other public buildings are the County Hall, where the Courts of Justice are held, the Town Hall, and the County Goal, a modern erection. None of these are peculiarly worthy of notice. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen: it sends two members to Parliament. The present representatives are the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Hon. Edward Bouverie. The last gentleman is supported by the Whig interest, or the partisans of the late Mr. Fox, in opposition to the government member. Political interests here are so nearly divided, that,

by

by a sort of tacit consent, each party returns one member, which, it is hoped, will for ever prevent the recurrence of those scenes of public dissipation and popular contest, that have so often torn the peace of the town.

The principal trade is the making of boots and shoes for the army. Possessing no manufacture carried on by complicated machinery, and great capital, there are none of those enormous fortunes acquired, which are sometimes seen in great manufacturing towns; so that the general fruit of this mediocrity of circumstances is an equality of condition, friendly to social intercourse with each other, amongst persons engaged in trade.

Nor is literature and the cultivation of the mind neglected, if we may judge from the appearance of three well-stored and elegant booksellers'-shops, in full trade. Besides circulating book societies, there is one respectable institution, under the name of the General Library, supported by annual subscription, of which the stock is progressively increasing in value, as no books are sold from it, and all the best publications are continually added, subject to the direction of a rotation committee. By this means the members, who are all proprietors, can boast of possessing several hundred volumes of the most valuable books, which are under judicious regulations, in the charge of a librarian, subject to the controul of auditors and the committee. In addition to these advantages, two newspapers, the Northampton Mercury, and the County Press, are published every Saturday evening: the first is an extensive vehicle for advertisements, has a very large circulation, and has been many years established; the last is a recent undertaking, whose successful continuance remains to be ascertained. Neither of these publications professes to take any decided line in politics, or distinguished by superior literary merit.

The transition from the literature of a town, to its religious opinions and parties, is obvious: of these there are considerable variety. The Dissenters from the established church are a numerous and respectable party. The two leading denominations are the Independents and Baptists, for whose use are three commodious chapels. The oldest building is Castle Hill Meeting, where the pious and learned Dr. Doddridge long preached to a flourishing congregation, which is still well supported. The Institution for the education of Dissenting Ministers, founded by him, was removed, at his death, to Daventry, and after experiencing various changes, is finally removed to another county.

In the meeting-house, a handsome cenotaph of marble is erected to his memory, inscribed with an elegant and faithful recital of his ministerial labours, and the affection of his charge, from the pen of his respected friend Gilbert West.

The Baptist meeting is a new building, in College-lane: the congregation is one of the largest of that denomination. The Rev. John Ryland, M.A. long presided over it, and was succeeded by his son, John Ryland, D.D. who a few years back resigned, and took upon him the charge of the Baptist College, at Bristol, which he still conducts. There is one other meeting-house in King's Head-lane, having a small genteel congregation. Besides these places of worship, the Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there are some other obscure sectaries in the town.

The long continuance of Dr. Doddridge's academy here, and its subsequent revival of late years, has contributed to spread a literary and liberal taste amongst the dissenting body, who have constantly been the supporters of every useful institution.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, few towns combine more conveniencies than this. It enjoys good air; the neighbouring country is extremely pleasant; a navigable river communicates with the sea, and supplies the inhabitants with coal at a moderate rate; and now that the Grand Junction Canal is completed, and is joined to the town by a rail-road, lately finished, the communication with London by water-carriage, for every species of goods is easy and cheap. Every day, too, coaches are passing and repassing to and from Manchester, Leeds, and other parts of the north. Besides these, the town itself supports two daily coaches to London, which arrive in town, a distance of sixty-six miles, between three and four in the afternoon. So speedy an access to the capital may certainly be reckoned amongst its first advantages.

The weekly market is held on Saturday, and there are several fairs in the course of the year, in which cattle and horses are the predominant articles. For the number and variety of the last, the fairs have long been celebrated.

Your's, &c. W. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I have searched in a variety of books for the habits and economy of the moth, yet I should feel much gratified if any one of your Correspondents would inform me, through the channel of your useful miscellany, at what season of the year it begins to make its ravages among woollens, and if there be any known means of prevention.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleased this morning, with meeting with the following paragraph in the London Chronicle of yesterday evening, which, as the contents of it must give satisfaction to every humane and considerate reader, I shall be very much obliged to you to insert in your useful and widely circulated miscellany.

"We have the satisfaction to state, that, by order of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, patron of the Society for superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys, &c. the chimney-sweeping machine has been introduced into Carleton-house, and that in every instance it has been used with complete success."

When I reflect on the innumerable miseries which the old method of sweeping chimnies invariably brings upon the children employed in this trade, and from which, indeed, very few of them escape, I am astonished that a practice so inhuman, so disgraceful, and so destructive to health, could have been so long tolerated. Let us hope, however, that this method is going gradually out of use, and that the newly invented method of cleaning chimnies with the machine may, in time, entirely eradicate a practice so detestable. I have frequently known instances of master chimney-sweepers forcing their apprentices up chimnies *actually on fire*, in order to extinguish them, when the boys have come down terribly burnt, which has often proved fatal to them. This practice, however, is perfectly illegal; and it certainly is the duty of all spectators of such horrid transactions to bring the inhuman offender before a magistrate.

London, March 17, 1808.

F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY
No. XV.

To the Editor of the Antiquary.

SIR,

THE elucidation of historical fact seems so much the first object of the Antiquary, that I make no doubt but you will admit the following remarks:—

It is stated by Rous, the Warwick Antiquary, that the park at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, was the first park in England; inclosed by Henry the First in the year 1119. He says that several villages were destroyed to make it; and that it was seven miles round. His words are as follow:—

"Fecit iste rex —— eciam in Anglia parcum de Wodstok cum palacio infra prædictum parcum, *qui parcus erat primus Angliæ*, et pro eo fiendo plures villæ destructæ sunt, et continet in circuitu septem miliaria Anglicana. An erant ibi aliquæ Ecclesiæ vel Capellæ destructæ, nescio. Et constructus erat circa annum xiiii. regni hujus regis, vel parum post. Hujus rei exemplo ceteri domini imparcaverunt certas terras suas. Unde Henricus comes Warrewici parcum de Wedgenock incepit."*

Camden seems in some measure to have doubted the correctness of Rous's information, though he copies his testimony.† Harrison who wrote the Description of England prefixed to Holinshed, as will be shewn presently, coincides in the idea: and Woodstock-park I find again mentioned as the first upon record, in Dr. Whitaker's History of Whalley.‡ Mr. Pennant, however, assigns a later origin to parks; and supposes them to have followed the destruction of the forests. Speaking of these last, he observes,§ "When property became happily more divided by the relaxation of feudal tenures, these extensive hunting-grounds became more limited; and as tillage and husbandry increased, the beasts of chace were obliged to give way to others more useful to the community. The vast tracts of land before dedicated to hunting, were then contracted; and in

* J. Rossi Hist. edit. Hearne, p. 138.

† Camd. Brit. ed. Gough, vol. ii. p. 26.

‡ Hist. Whalley, p. 175. See also Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 304.

§ Pennant's British Zoology, edit. Lond. 1776, vol. i. p. 37.

proportion

proportion as the useful arts gained ground, either lost their original destination, or gave rise to the invention of parks."

My purpose in the present letter is to prove that parks are of much greater antiquity in England, than the writers I have mentioned seem to allow. Harrison, indeed, refers their first introduction to the Roman times.*

"Howbeit in times past diuerse have been fensed in with stone walls (especiallie in the times of the Romans, who first brought fallow deere into this land (as some conjecture,) albeit those enclosures were ouerthrowne againe by the Saxons and Danes, as Cauisham, Towner, and Woodstocke, besides other, in the west countrie, and one also at Bolton."

But he afterwards adds, "Wee had no parkes left in England at the comming of the Normans, who added this calamitie also to the seruitude of our nation, making men of the best sort furthermore to become keepers of their game, whilst they liued in the meane time upon the spoil of their reuenues, and dailie ouerthrew townes, villages, and an infinit sort of families, for the maintenance of their venerie. Neither was anie parke supposed in those times to be stately enough, that contained not at the least eight or ten hide lands, that is so manie hundred acres or families, (or as they have beene alwaies called in some places of the realme carrucates), of which one was sufficient in old time to maintain an honest yeoman."†

The idea of the Norman origin of parks also seems to have influenced the Glossarist of Matthew Paris, who derives the word from the old French *parquer*, to inclose with a ditch, or fence.

The word itself, however, is pure Saxon, (peapnoc), and occurs in the Glossary of Ælfric, which was compiled as long ago as the tenth century. It occurs also in King Alfred's Translation of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ;‡ and in the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 918, when Ohter's army was subdued by the Hereford and Gloucestershire people, we are told *bedrifon hie on ænne pearruc* "they drove them into a certain park."

From the numerous entries in the Conqueror's Survey which give substantial proofs of the existence of parks at that period, the following have been selected as most in point.

At Shrewsbury, "Parcus de Marsetelie," is mentioned, evidently as existing in the time of the Confessor.*

Among the Earl of Ew's lands, nigh Wittingham, in Sussex, we are told, "Comes habet *in Parco suo* unam virgatam de hoc Manerio†."

At "Halsede," in Herefordshire, it is said,‡ "Ibi est *Parcus ferarum*, sed missum est extra Manerium cum tota silua:" and *Parci bestiarum sylvaticarum* perpetually occur. One, is mentioned at Ware, in Hertfordshire, and another at St. Albans.§

These are surely sufficient to evince that Rous, Harrison, Camden, Stow, Pennant, and Whitaker, have been erroneous in their assertion on the origin of parks. The point perhaps is not an important one, though curious to ascertain.

Your's, &c.

PALLISER.

To the Editor of the Antiquary.

SIR,

FROM a valuable little tract, entitled, "The Booke of Caruing, which I lately met with, I send you the ancient "Termes of a Caruer." It is a book in the size which is usually called sixteens; and is without date; but appears to have been printed by Abraham Veale, "in Poules Church-yarde," sometime in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"*Termes of a Caruer.*

"Breake that deare.
Leache that brawn.
Reare that gose.
Lyft that swan.
Sauce that capon.
Spoyle that henne.
Fursh that chicken.
Unbrace that malard.
Unlace that cony.
Dismember that heron.
Displaye that crane.
Disfygure that pecock.
Unjointe that bitture.
Untach that curlew.
Alay that fesaunt.
Wing that partrich.
Wing that quaile.
Mince that plouer.
Thie that pigeon.
Broder that pasty.

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* Description of England, pref. to Holinshed, p 204.
† Ibid. p. 205.
‡ Edit Chr. Rawl. 18, 2.

* Domesd. vol. i. p. 252, col. 1.
† Ibid. p. 18, b.
‡ Ibid. 180, b.
§ Ibid. p. 135, b. 139, b.

Thie that wodcock.
Thie all manner of small birds."

* * * *

" Timbre that fier.
Tire that egge.
Chin that salmon.
String that lamprey.
Splat that pike.
Sauce that plase.
Sauce that tench.
Splay that breme.
Side that haddock.
Tusk that barbell.
Culpon that troute.
Tinne that cheuin.
Transen that eele.
Traunch that sturgeon.
Undertraunch that purpos.
Tame that crab.
Barde that lobster."

Among the directions to the *Sewer*, the pecock is ordered to be served up " *with his tayle.*"

In another part of the tract are the sauces for all fish. " Mustarde is good for salt herring, salt fyshe, salt conger, salmon, sparlyng, salt ele and ling. Vinegar is good with salt purpos, turrentine, salt sturgeon, salt thrilpole, and salt whale; lamprey with galantine; Vergis to roche, dace, breme, molet, bace, flounders, salt crab, and chivin with powder of synamon; to thornback, hering, houndfish, haddock, whiting, and cod, vinegar, powder of synamon, and ginger; greene sauce is good with greene fish and halibut, cottel and fresh turbut; put not your greene sauce away for it is good with mustard."

But the most curious passage is probably contained in the directions for " The Chamberlaine;" the work itself, appearing to have been designed as a sort of manual " for the seruice of a prince, or any other estate."

" *The Chamberlaine.*

" The chamberlain must be dilygent and cleanly in his office, with his head kembed and so to his soueraine, that he be not rechlesse, and see that ye have a clean shyrt, brech, peticote, and doublet, than brush his hosen within and without, and see his shone and hys slippers be cleane, and at morne when your soueraine wyll arise warm his shyrt by the fier, and see ye have a foote shete made in this maner. First set a chaire by the fyre with a quishin, another under his feet, than spread a shete ouer the chayre, and see there be redy a kerchiefe and a combe, than warme his peticote, his doublet, and his stomacher, and than put on his doublet and his stomacher, and than put on his hosen and his shone or slippers, than strick up his hosen manerly, and tie them up, than lace his doublet hole by hole, and lay a cloth about his neck and head, than look ye have a basin and an ewer with warme water and a towell to wash his hands, than kneele upon your knees and ask your soueraine what robe he wyll weare, and bringe him such as your soueraine commandeth and put it uppon hym, and take your leave manerly, and go to the church or chapell to your soueraines closets, and carpets, and quishins, and lay down his boke of praiers, than drawe the curtins and take your leave goodly, and goe to your soueraines chamber and cast all the clothes of the bed, and beat the fether bed and the bolster, but looke ye waste no fethers; then the blankets, and see the shets be fayre and sweete, or els looke ye haue clene shets, than lay the head shets and the pilowes, than take up the towell and the basin, and lay carpets about the bed or in windowes and cupboords laid with quishins, Also looke there be a good fire burning brite, and see the house of easement be sweete and cleane, and the priuie borde couered with greene cloth, and a quishin, than see there be blanket, downe, or cotton for your soueraine, and look ye have a basin or an ewer with water, and a towell for your soueraine, than take of his gown and bring him a mantel to kepe him from cold, than bring hym to the fyre and take of his shone and his hosen, then take a faire kerchit of reins, and kembe his head, and put on his kerchife and his bonet, than spred down his bed, lay the head shete and the pillowes, and when your soueraine is to bed, draw the curtins, then see there be morter, or wax, or perchours ready, than driue out dog or cat, and looke there be basins and vrinall set nere your souerain, than take your leave manerly, that your souerain may take his rest merily."

I suspect the work to have been composed long before the time of publication; probably in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
DAPIFER.

To the Editor of the Antiquary.

SIR,

TRIFLING as the subject may at first sight seem, it may be curious to many readers to become acquainted with the origin and history of *banking*. The few memoranda I have met with on the subject are here communicated, in the hope that

that they may produce more extended illustration, in some future number of the Antiquary.

The origin of bankers, say the French writers in general, goes as far back as the invention of bills of exchange, under Philip Augustus, who reigned in the year 1181. The Jews, driven from France, sought refuge in Normandy, where they gave merchant-strangers and travellers "*Lettres secretes*," upon those to whom they had confided their effects in France, and which were acknowledged.

The Ghibelines did the same when they were forced to quit Italy. And from these the custom of bills of exchange and the establishment of bankers arose in cities of commerce. (See the Dictionnaire des Origines, v. Banquieres)

In our own country as early as the reign of Henry the Third, we find the monasteries used as the principal repositories of treasure. Henry himself lodged his money at the New Temple, by the Strand; (Pat. 29, Hen. III. m. 3, &c.) while that of William de Valence, his brother, appears to have been deposited at Waltham. Henry, by a patent dated 1258, (Rymer Fœd vol. I. p. 663) draws for three thousand marks of his brother's money so deposited; and desires that the "*residua denariorum dicti fratris nostri*," may be safely preserved.

In the next reign we find banking assume more of the appearance of a mercantile concern; and, apparently, engrossed by foreign traders.

From Rymer, (Fœd vol. II. pp. 953, 1051,) we learn that, at this period, a company of Florentine merchants, of the house of the Friscobaldi, were the king's bankers for foreign parts. Such also were the "Societas de Spines," who were the Pope's bankers. The Causini formed another firm of some notoriety. And in the Wardrobe Accounts of the 28th of Edward the First, we read of the Mercatores de Luk (perhaps Lucca) in the same capacity. (Compot. Garderobæ 28, Edw. I. pp. 317, 329.)

The Bardi, another set of merchants, are mentioned in the fourth year of Edward the Third, to whom the customs of the kingdom appear to have been farmed. (Pat 4, Edw. 3, p. 2. m. 10.)

Lombard-street, where so many of our present bankers reside, in the metropolis, is said originally to have received its name from the numerous foreign merchants, Lombards, who made it the quarter of their residence, and, if the satire of Piers Plowman may be relied on, they must have begun the practices of usury at a very early period.

"I learned amonge Lumberdes and Jewes a lesson
To wey pence with a payes, and pare the heviest."

Pass. v. sign. G. 1, edit. 1550.

Specie, it will be remembered, was at that period the only wealth which could be deposited.

With the subsequent history of banking, or in what manner it became a distinct branch of trade, I am not correctly acquainted. I have somewhere read that previous to the civil wars of Charles the First, superfluous sums of money were usually lodged in the hands of goldsmiths. Soon after the restoration, I believe, the present mode of banking commenced. Mr. Pennant points out one or two of the older firms, which still exist.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

N. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NEVER take up your magazine but I derive both pleasure and profit from it; and there are two parts which I always turn to with particular interest: the one is the Report of Diseases by Dr. Reid, which is generally given in a way to strike out new light on the subject; the other is, the Naturalist's Monthly Report, which is written not only with great point, but with singular elegance.

In your last month's number, I find amongst these and other valuable communications, one on the subject of Benefit Societies. Having had a good deal to do with these societies in revising their rules previous to enrolment, I may be able to give your correspondent some portion of the information he seeks.

I am happy to observe the attention of any individual turned towards these societies, being well persuaded that, established on good principles, and under proper regulations, they may be rendered of great service to the community. The system of mutual aid and support, that prospective provident care for the future, which these institutions cherish and inculcate, cannot but be attended with considerable advantage, not only to the individuals concerned in them, but also to the state. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I see the subject brought before the public in your widely circulating Miscellany.

In the populous neighbourhood in which

which I reside, there are many societies of this description; some of which have been long established, and others are continually rising up. There is one feature about most of them which, however, in my estimation, detracts much from their merit; and yet it is an evil, which I am aware it is difficult of remedy; and in this sublunary state of things, in which we find the good and the evil so much blended together that there is no having the one without a mixture of the other, I hardly know whether it can be expected to be otherwise. The circumstance I allude to is the meeting of these societies at public-houses. I have no doubt that in too many instances they tend to seduce the sober and industrious to the alehouse; and frequently are the means of injuring instead of benefiting the individual. Indeed in some of the cases of these societies with which I have had to do, I have had reason to believe that the grand and principal object in forming them, was to attract custom to the houses where they were to meet; and where this is the case, one cannot but be apprehensive of consequences. I fear too much of this kind of interest enters into the establishment of many of these societies, and though I cannot help seeing that it is so often the *primum mobile*, that without it nothing would be done; I think, where a society springs from such a source, but little, if any, real benefit can be expected from it.

The legislature might certainly do much more for the purpose of putting these societies on a respectable and proper footing. Amongst other regulations, if they were to direct that some place should be provided in every town where these societies might meet, still leaving it to their option to do so, according to their own free will and pleasure; and, if the legislature were to encourage their formation, by holding out an addition to their funds in proportion to the amount raised, such an act of legislative beneficence would, I have no doubt, prove of infinite advantage to society in general.

To come to the point respecting which your correspondent enquires, I will inform him of the terms of admission of several of the societies in this neighbourhood, and the benefits proposed by them; and this, though not exactly answering his question, may be of some use to him.

There is one society which I shall first speak of, which has been established many years, and is now in a very flourishing state. It began in the year 1754 with eight members, and is now increased to upwards of two hundred. This society has not only afforded pecuniary assistance to its members to a large amount, (in 1788 up to the amount of £3870) but has also on several occasions subscribed liberally to the relief of other objects beyond the scope and design even of the institution. Thus, in 1759, upwards of £40 were subscribed towards the relief of the British soldiers in Germany, and on several other occasions of distress, by fire and other misfortunes, the society lent its assistance to the sufferers. These instances of benevolence deserve mention, and it is certainly gratifying to see a society, that has been thus liberal, in such a state of unexampled prosperity.

In the year 1785, the society purchased a piece of land, and erected a large hall and school-room, which cost them upwards of £1400, which has been since considerably enlarged.

The means by which this society has been principally supported are these; the original terms of admission were: that if the member admitted was under fifty years of age, he should pay half-a-guinea; if fifty or above, one guinea; if sixty, one guinea and a half; but in 1782 these distinctions were done away, and it was determined no person should be admitted above forty years of age, and that the admission money should be half-a-guinea. The monthly contribution, originally one shilling from every member, was, in 1781, increased to one shilling and sixpence; and, since 1793, the contribution of one shilling on the death of a member, has been made two shillings.

These payments go to a fund for a relief of the members when sick, lame, or unable to work, ten shillings and six pence per week, for the first year, (till the year 1781, only seven shillings); and four shillings per week afterwards; and ten pound to the widow or representative of a deceased member.

Connected with this society is a charity school, supported partly by a distinct subscription of the members, and partly by the subscription of honorary members.

The other societies, which I shall speak of, are of recent date.

In one, the number of members is limited to one hundred and one; no person to be admitted above twenty-five; nor any soldier, sailor, plumber, glazier, nor several other trades considered dangerous

gerous or unwholesome.—Terms of admission, two shillings and sixpence, if the number of members do not exceed sixty; five shillings, if sixty and under eighty; and if exceeding eighty members, ten shillings and sixpence; threepence also to be spent. Allowance; free members when sick, lame, or unable to work, ten shillings per week, for one year, afterwards five shillings per week; and, if deemed incurable, three shillings per week; if imprisoned for debt through distress, (a provision which I have always thought objectionable) two shillings and sixpence per week; ten pounds to the widow of a deceased member; and five pounds on the decease of a member's wife.

Upon the same plan, and nearly on the same terms, are several other societies which have come under my cognizance. In some the contribution of the free members appears to be one shilling per month; of others, not free, one shilling and four pence; and, in these, the weekly allowance is nine shillings, for the first year, and afterwards four shillings.

In these recent societies, a sum is invariably set down to be spent, which is generally three pence, each monthly or quarterly night. There is one society, however, whose rules have been lately before me, which, not meeting at a public house, has no such calls upon its members; and this society, (composed of various classes of dissenters) appears, from the funds which it possesses, to be highly prosperous. Their terms of admission are:—If the member is under twenty-eight years of age, ten shillings; if above twenty-eight years, twelve shillings for every year he exceeds that age; the contribution afterwards is three shillings per quarter; and the allowance to members in sickness is ten shillings per week for the first year, and five shillings for the second year; after which the allowance is optional to the society. In this society, the share of a free member is, as far as the law will allow, made transferable, which is certainly an advantage, and is a cause, I have no doubt, of promoting the society.

In the greater part of these societies, though not in the last, it is the rule and practice to have an annual feast, which is paid for by a separate subscription.

Much to the credit of these institutions, there appears to be a laudable design in them to keep up good morals in the members, by discouraging ill language, drunkenness, and other misconduct; and if the rules in these respects are duly enforced, which, from the interest that attends it, I presume they generally are, they cannot fail of some good effect.

I cannot conclude this long letter without expressing an earnest wish, that some one who has leisure and ability for the purpose, would take up the subject of these benefit societies, and, by shewing the principles on which they ought to be formed, and the advantages and disadvantages arising from them, and how the latter are to be remedied, and the former improved, place the matter before the public in that strong light which circumstances require. Your's, &c.

3d May, 1808. W. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XVIII.

OVID.

THE life of Ovid presents a degree of interest, which is rarely observed in the biography of ancient authors. He is equally known as a distinguished poet, an accomplished courtier, and an unfortunate exile. We shall, therefore, enter into a longer description of the character, talents, and misfortunes, of this well known classic, than has hitherto been usual with us; the more particularly, as the Metamorphoses alone, of all his writings, can be properly reviewed under the present head. The rest of his numerous and various works, must be reserved as the subjects of some future essays.

When the successful usurpation of Cæsar had converted the Roman states from a republic into a monarchy, it was to be expected that the manners of the Romans would undergo a national alteration; that the rigid virtue which had once distinguished them, would be softened, or awed, by the presence, or controul of a sovereign; and that the austere principles of republicans, would be exchanged for the meekness and servility of subjects. Had this remarkable revolution in the government of the Roman world been followed by a temperate and hereditary sovereignty, unpolluted by that enormous abuse of power which disgraced the successors of Augustus, and the too frequent display of military violence, the world might have applauded the change, and Rome itself confessed it a benefit. It was delivered from the jarring animosities of contending factions; it was rescued from the tyranny and

and oppression of an arbitrary senate; and, exhausted by the shock of so many successive struggles, it might have reposed, without shame and without remorse, under the milder and more useful influence of one acknowledged governor. The provinces, long oppressed by the ministers of the republic, sighed for the protection of a single person, who would be the master, not the accomplice, of these petty tyrants. The people of Rome, viewing with a secret pleasure the humiliation of the aristocracy, demanded only *panem & circenses.* The rich and polite Italians wished to enjoy the blessings of ease and tranquillity, undisturbed by the recollection of their former tumultuous freedom. The generous temper of Cæsar, desirous of healing the wounds his ambition had inflicted, appeared eager to realize the expectation of future peace and happiness; and, when the sanguinary contest of the triumvirs had ceased in the destruction of Lepidus and Antony, it was confirmed by the more interested policy of Octavius, surnamed Cæsar, by his uncle's adoption, and Augustus, by the flattery of the senate. A cool head, an unfeeling heart, and a cowardly disposition had prompted this extraordinary man, at the age of nineteen, to assume the mask of hypocrisy, which he afterwards laid aside. With the same hand, and probably with the same temper, he signed the proscription of Cicero, and the pardon of Cinna. His virtues, and even his vices, were artificial, and, according to the various dictates of his interest, he was at first the enemy, and at last, the father of Rome; but his policy, whatever was the motive by which it was guided, was beneficial to the empire, and honourable to himself. It particularly displayed itself in a generous encouragement of the liberal arts and sciences, which had been too long excluded by the violence of faction, and the barbarity of former rulers. He taught the Romans to cultivate their natural talent, to avail themselves of the spoils of conquered Greece, and finally to become the rivals of that illustrious country in literature, as they were already paramount in power. Among the numerous poets who embellished and dignified that happy æra, Ovid is not the least conspicuous.

Publius Ovidius Naso was born at Sulmo, a town in the country of the Peligni, about ninety miles from Rome. His birth occurred at the time of celebrating the *Quinquatria*; which were games instituted in honour of Minerva, and usually took place on the 19th of March, in that remarkable year when the Consuls Hirtius and Pansa were slain in the battle of Mutina against Antony, about forty-three years before the Christian æra, and the year of Rome 710. Tibullus, who has distinguished himself in the same walk of elegy and amatory poetry, and who has sometimes rivalled and sometimes excelled Ovid, is supposed to have been born on the same day. The parents of Ovid were of noble birth, and of the equestrian order; a dignity, which, he takes care to inform us, had never been forfeited or sullied by any of his ancestors. As the opulence of his father facilitated the means of receiving an excellent education, and as he lived at a period when the Romans were inclined to cultivate the learning which the conquest of Greece had placed within their reach, he of course wanted no opportunity of improvement. The first care was to make him perfectly acquainted with his mother-tongue; for, contrary to the practice of modern times, it was a constant and laudable method of education among the Romans, to impart to their youth a previous critical knowledge of the language of their native country; after which, they proceeded to the study of the Greek, which was to them the only learned language. He was soon distinguished among the youth of Rome by the facility of his genius, and the elegance of his manners. From his earliest years he evinced a strong inclination for poetry, and indulged, at every leisure hour, in all the luxury of that elegant pursuit. From that pleasing relaxation from severer study, he was at length dissuaded by the importunities of his father, who was desirous that he should prepare himself for the bar. As an argument to induce him to abandon the barren field of poetry, for the more lucrative practice of the Roman law, he would often tell him, that Homer was not known to have left any fortune behind him.

Sæpe pater dixit, studium quid inutile tentas?
Mæonides nullas ipse reliquit opes.

He was accordingly placed under the care of two eminent masters, Aullius Fuscus, and Porcius Latro, from whom he studied eloquence and jurisprudence. We are informed by Seneca, that he soon acquired such skill as to determine several causes, with credit and success; and he frequently pleaded in

in the court of *Centumviri*, with equal force and elegance. He was even made one of the *triumviri*, who were magistrates of great authority, specially appointed for the trial of criminal cases. At the early age of seventeen, he had been previously invested by Augustus with the *latus clavus*, an ornament worn only by persons of quality.

But the predilection he had imbibed from his infancy for the Muses, induced him to relinquish the bar, after a short trial of its fatigues and uncertainties. He abandoned every future hope of advancement, to devote himself altogether to poetry; in the pursuit of which, he expected to obtain a more illustrious name, and, in the mean time, to live in greater ease and quiet. The death of his elder brother, by which he is said to have succeeded to a plentiful fortune, was another motive for him to resign all public affairs, and confine his ambition to the enjoyment of his friends and his favourite study. His genius and his wit soon procured him admission among the first societies of Rome. He lived in friendship with Tibullus, Severus, Sabinus, Sext. Pompeius, Græcinus, and Flaccus, all men of patrician families, and conspicuous for their learning and accomplishments. He possessed a happy talent which equally adapted itself to all kinds of poetry, in most of which he might have excelled, had he accustomed himself to a greater degree of application in his youth, and had the latter part of his life been less clouded by misfortunes. But the natural indolence of his temper, the affluence of his fortune, which placed every enjoyment within his reach, and the careless gaiety of his disposition, left him little time for the correction and improvement of his works. He was three times married: his first wife he divorced on account of her extreme youth; for the hasty dismissal of the second, he does not assign a reason; but the third, Perilla, he tenderly loved, and has frequently extolled her beauty and her virtues. He lived mostly at Rome, near the capitol; or he occasionally retired to his gardens, a short distance from the city, on the *Via Appia*. He also possessed, as appears from the second elegy de Ponto, another villa in his native province.

The amorous disposition of Ovid is almost proverbially known. Indulging in the fashionable vice of the age, he had several mistresses, among whom, Corinna is highly celebrated by his pen. To the pleasures of love he was beyond measure addicted; and to record the physical delights of that passion, as well as its pleasing solicitudes, is the object of most of his amatory poems. He condescends to inform us, how well he was qualified by nature for those purposes, and asserts, that neither his body nor his mind was ever depressed by his frequent intercourse with the sex. He even expresses a wish, that, like Lais, he might expire in the actual fruition of that enjoyment. His writings teem with expressions like these, and other images equally warm. We do not, indeed, find in them the gross indelicacies of Catullus, Horace, and Martial; much less, does he even mention a vice of a more offensive nature, of which those poets speak so freely. But that apparent delicacy and choice of words in which Ovid excels, render most of his works the more dangerous, as they represent in very intelligible, though in elegant terms, the most lascivious arts of love. And these he gives us, not as the effect of his own imagination, or from the report of others; but as the result of his own experience and practice. When age, indeed, and the rigour of his exile made him blush, and repent these impurities of his youth, he apologizes for the improper abuse of his poetical talent. He declares that he had not committed the actions he describes, and that his head had a much greater share in these descriptions, than his heart. It might be fair perhaps, to withhold our credit from either of these accounts. We may suspect that in the first instance his vanity betrayed him into a detail of voluptuous scenes, in which he was willing to be supposed a principal actor. A poet, whose trade is fiction, may, after a lapse of time, persuade himself that he was the hero of his own imaginary triumphs. How far this was the case with Ovid; whether he wrote from actual experience, or from the dictates of a fancy luxurious and depraved, it is now, of course, impossible to determine. But the assertion which he makes in his old age, that the indelicacy of his earlier poems is not to be charged to any corrupt design, it is still less possible to admit. The desire of returning to Rome, from which he was ostensibly banished on account of those very poems, made him, no doubt, eager to frame an apology, which neither satisfied Augustus at the time, nor merits the belief of posterity. Many writers, when they have found their works brought as evidence against them, have boasted their innocence of intention, notwithstanding the clear and inexpiable guilt of their publication. Our own Dry-

den, perhaps, was the only man, who, in compliance with the demands of a vitious age overstepped the modesty of his own nature, and polluted his pages with scenes, in which his heart had no share.

Ovid, however, in the intervals of his gallantry, found time to write his Heroic Epistles, and his Fasti. Several other pieces have been attributed to him, most of which have perished through the injury of time. There are still many little poems extant which bear his name, but they have been pronounced spurious, by the best critics, except that *De Nuce*, and *de Medicamine Faciei*, which may, perhaps, be classed among his juvenile compositions. A poem *de Piscibus*, which Oppian is said to have copied in his *Halieutics*, a Satire on bad Poets, now lost, a poem on the triumphs of Augustus, which he mentions in his epistle to Rufinus, and a tragedy on the subject of Medea, commended by Quintilian for its beauty of expression, and dignity of sentiment, are said to have been written by him. About this time also, the Metamorphoses were composed. In these and other pursuits, more or less innocent as his sense or passions predominated, Ovid lived beloved, if not respected, till he attained the fiftieth year of his age.

At this period, when he was in the full enjoyment of his friends and the Muses; and blest with the smiles of fortune, and the favour of his prince, he experienced a reverse equally singular and unexpected. It has long exercised the patience and ingenuity of critics, to ascertain the real cause of the poet's disgrace. By some indiscretion in his conduct, or by an accidental discovery of some event at court, he incurred the displeasure of Augustus. All the conjectures that have been formed, are liable to such insuperable objections, that we shall merely state those which appear to have some foundation, with the difficulties that occur to us, leaving it to the sagacity of the reader to form some hypothesis of his own. It is in the first place, generally asserted that the looseness of his poetry, which had corrupted the minds of the Roman youth, was the occasion of the very severe punishment inflicted upon him. But it seems scarcely probable, that Augustus should pass a sentence of exile on the author of the Art of Love, at a time when he was the avowed friend and patron of Horace, whose Satires contain expressions and allusions of the most indelicate nature. He, who amid the confusion and slaughter of a civil war, could write the well-known infamous epigram on Fulvia; who endured the society of the most abandoned men in Rome; whose morals were so decried and so broadly mentioned by Suetonius; was not likely to take serious offence at the amorous effusions of a Roman knight, which, however exceptionable, are at least veiled by the decent covering of words. If Augustus thought proper to urge as a reason the poems he had written, it is probable that it was only used as a pretext to cover some offence of a more private and less pardonable nature. Ovid, indeed, himself confesses, that there were two causes for his misfortunes; the one, that he had composed some books upon the Art of Love, the other that he had *seen* something; but he declines explaining this second cause, and merely gives us to understand, that it contributed, more than his book, to his disgrace.

Cum me perdiderint dua crimina, carmen & error,
Alterius facti culpa tacenda mihi.

And again,

Utque hæc, sic utinam defendere cætera posses,
Scis aliud quod te læserit esse majus.

From the words in the first of these quotations, *Alterius facti culpa*, it may be presumed, that he was not guilty of any particular crime himself; but that he was unlucky enough to be the unexpected witness of some nefarious transaction in the imperial court. It has been supposed that the poet surprised Augustus in the commission of a flagrant crime, with Julia his daughter; and that such a surmise was current in Rome, appears from a passage in Suetonius, that Caligula affected to despise his mother, because he believed her to be the offspring of that incestuous commerce. *Prædicabat autem Matrem suam, ex incesto quod Augustus cum Julia filia commisisset, procreatam.* (Suet. in Vit. Calig.) The morals, indeed, of Augustus were not so pure, and the character of Julia was too notoriously depraved, to induce us to disbelieve the fact, merely because we suppose them incapable of committing it. The Annals of the House of Medici are polluted with a similar crime. But this account is refuted, by the single circumstance that the disgrace of Ovid did not take place till some years after Julia had been removed from Rome, and had become the object of her father's indignation. And, admitting that this anachronism could be removed, the emperor had been too much accustomed to

to sacrifice many much more innocent victims to his ambition or safety, to spare the unfortunate possessor of so dangerous a secret. It is not to be credited that he would have contented himself with a simple banishment, which restrained neither the tongue, nor the pen, of an exasperated poet.

The exile of Ovid has also been attributed to his discovery of an intrigue between Julia and Mecænas. Others have persuaded themselves, that he himself was beloved by that wanton princess, whom he is supposed to have alluded to, and celebrated, under the name of Corinna; and the authority of Sidonius Apollinaris is adduced in confirmation of this opinion. But it will be found equally untenable with the former, when we consider, that by his own statement (Trist. lib. 4. el. 11.) Ovid was very young, when his name and that of his mistress were rendered so famous in Rome, by his verses; and he was more than fifty, when he incurred the sentence of banishment. It has been again surmised, that this aspiring poet, not satisfied with so many easy conquests, had formed the ambitious hope of pleasing even the imperial Livia, the chaste wife of Augustus; and that the emperor, satisfied that nothing criminal had occurred, but justly displeased with his presumption, dismissed him, to repent his temerity, at leisure, among the wilds of Pontus. For this singular opinion, which is, however, maintained by Mr. Poinsinet de Sivry, with some plausibility of reasoning, there is no other foundation, than the following lines:

Cur aliquid vidi? Cur conscia lumina feci?
Cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi?
Inscius Actæon vidit sine veste Dianam;
Præda fuit canibus non minus ille suis.

From this it is inferred, that Ovid had indiscreetly surveyed the charms of the empress, while in her bath, and, like Actæon, was punished for his curiosity. But it is more probable, that the allusion to that fabulous tradition was a mere figure of speech, and introduced as resembling his own peculiar fate. From the two first lines, indeed, *Cur aliquid vidi?* &c. we may form, perhaps the only probable conjecture that can be adduced, in the absence of any direct authority; that Ovid had been the accidental and unwilling witness of some act of infamy, or peculiar obscenity, committed either by Augustus, or some branch of the imperial family. Of this opinion appears to be Ciofanius, one of the learned authors of his life. And here must necessarily end every enquiry into this mysterious affair; which is obscured, rather than elucidated, by the imperfect hints of Ovid himself, and is not mentioned by any contemporary writer.

Whatever was the crime, it was expiated by a rigorous exile which ended only with his life. The place of his relegation was Tomi, in the kingdom of Pontus, on the borders of the Euxine sea. This might be a residence sufficiently agreeable to its own inhabitants; but the mountains to the south, which intercepted the genial warmth of the sun, the cold winds which blew from the Euxine on the northern and eastern sides, the thickness of the forests, and the damps arising from the neighbouring Danube, rendered it insupportable to a man accustomed to the luxurious climate of Italy. The mildness of his temper, and the elegance of his manners, so far conciliated the rude natives of the place, that they endeavoured to lessen his affliction, by every attention in their power. In return, he acquired their language and condescended to compose some little poems in their barbarous Getic idiom. But the character of Ovid would have recommended itself more to our esteem, had he possessed philosophy enough to submit to a destiny which had become irreparable, and to forbear that style of languor, which in some degree disgraces his later poems. He endeavoured by the most pathetic epistles, addressed to his friends and sometimes to Augustus himself, to excite the pity, and merit the clemency, of his master. But the emperor continued inexorable, and the unmanly complaints of the exiled poet were disregarded. Nor did the death of Augustus, which happened in the fourth year of his exile, produce any favourable alteration in his fortunes. That he was equally unsuccessful in his addresses to Tiberius, may be considered an additional proof, that the fate of Ovid was connected with some mysterious transaction in the imperial family. A general accusation of immorality would probably have had little weight with Tiberius, a monster of depravity, and familiar with crimes, of which Ovid was never suspected. He lingered three years more, and then expired in his 58th year, lamented by the inhabitants of Tomi, who buried him with great funeral pomp, near the gates of their city, after having considered him, during

during his life, as their patron, and benefactor, rather than as a banished man. His death happened on the same day that the historian Livy ended his life, in the year of Rome 767, and about sixteen after the birth of Christ.

The Metamorphoses had been finished only a short time before he was compelled to leave his native country: but, despairing of ever being able to give it its proper polish and correction, he is said to have destroyed his own copy, and it was sent into the world, during his absence, without his knowledge or consent. It is evident that, upon the success of this singular poem, Ovid was desirous of founding his reputation—and for this production he lays his claim to immortality—*Jamque opus exegi, &c.* We were at a loss in what class of poetry to place it. It is not an Epic. The Epic has peculiar laws, to which the writer is bound to submit; and Ovid seems to have set all the unities at defiance, in the composition of this work. It is not an historical poem; nor is it, we must confess, a didactic poem, though we have been induced to rank it under the present head. It is rather an ingenious compilation, of which the invention is due to the very early poets of Greece, and the embellishments only are the work of Ovid. It is a picture drawn in the most glowing colours, of the loves of the gods and of men. In this poem, Ovid has proved that he possessed a genius most happily formed for poetry. He is throughout pleasing, learned, and instructive. Wild as the plan appears to be on the first inspection, an attentive observer will perceive a degree of connection, without the appearance of art, that will surprise him. It is wonderful, indeed, that Ovid should have been able to form, from so many different histories, each apparently unconnected with the rest, so comprehensive and regular a design; to maintain, by an imperceptible chain, an harmony of disposition which conducts the reader through a labyrinth of marvellous adventures, without interruption or disorder; from the separation of the elements which grew out of chaos, to the apotheosis of Augustus. It is impossible not to admire that variety of fancy, and flexibility of language, which enabled him to assume every style, according to the nature of his subject; and to diversify, by a rich variety of expression, such a succession of images. It is the great excellence of Ovid, that he has uniformly adapted the most appropriate language and features to images which are always distinct; sometimes noble and imposing, at others, familiar and pleasing; those grand, terrible, and sublime; these gay, smiling, and innocent. However glowing his style, it appears to have cost him little labour. He alternately raises the imagination of the reader, by the grandeur of his descriptions, or melts his heart by the pathos of his verse. He describes, with equal facility, the horror of battles, and the pleasures of voluptuousness; the manly exploits of the hero, and the innocent occupations of the shepherd; the splendour of Olympus, and the fragrance of the bower; the cavern of Envy, and the cottage of Philemon. His great fault is too much luxuriance of fancy, and an abundance of words, which sometimes weaken the force of his meaning. But it is not that kind of redundance which sinks into declamation, and serves only to conceal the sterility of ideas; it is rather the overflowing of substantial wealth. His embellishments, even when they appear with too much profusion, betray neither labour nor effort; and his occasional negligences, and triviality of metaphor, are overlooked, or lost, in the beauty of his language, the grace of his expression, and the facility of his style. With much greater truth it may be said of Ovid, than of Seneca, that he is pleasing even in his faults. We shall only add, that his first and second books seem to be the most finished and correct, though none are entirely free from the redundancies of his fancy. In the first, he has proved himself a good philosopher, as well as a good poet. The description of chaos, and the first formation of things by an almighty, all-wise Being, is truly sublime; and the whole finely imagined. None of the ancients have set the creation in so beautiful a light, and drawn all its circumstances in a manner so conformable to truth. Even Plato himself appears not to have had a proper conception of that wonderful work, when he makes the world, not the workmanship, but the only son (Μονογενὴς), of God.

This general notice of the Metamorphoses of Ovid appeared to us to be sufficient, as the poem is so common as to be in the hands of almost every schoolboy; a minute account of its beauties and defects would, therefore, have been equally tedious and unprofitable. To Ovid, one of the most pleasing of the classics, we shall have, hereafter, more than one occasion to return.

The

The best editions of Ovid are,

Ovidii Metamorphoses, *editio princeps*, fol. Romæ, 1471.

Ovidii Opera, fol. Bonon. 1480.

—— —— 3 vols. 12mo. Venet. apud Ald. 1502, 1516, 1533.

Ovidii Opera, 3 vols, 12mo. Paris, apud Colindrum, 1529.

Ovidii Opera, a variorum edit. fol. Francof. 1601. Another, 8vo. L. Bat. 1661, 1670, 1683, 1702.

Ovidii Opera, Burmanni, 4 vol. 4to. Amst. 1727. It is one of the best of the Dutch Classics, and perhaps the *chef d'œuvre* of Burmann.

Ovidii Opera, Ernesti et Fischeri, 4 vol. 8vo. Lips. 1758.

Ovidius, cura Maittaire, 3 vol. 8vo. Lond. 1750.

The Delphin edit. bears date, Lugd. 1689, 4 vol. in 4to.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BELIEVE it would be a gratification to many of your readers, if you were to give them some information on the following subjects. If you have the necessary information already in your possession, perhaps you will favour the public with it, in your next number; but if not, probably in a short time you will be able to procure it.

What republics, principalities, or kingdoms, are now under the immediate controul or power of Bonaparte?

What was the established religion of each of those places, prior to their falling under the power of France?

Was there any religious liberty allowed in them, and how far did that liberty extend, both with respect to the nature of it, and the places where allowed?

Is there now any establishment in those places, and what is the nature of the establishment; and how far is religious liberty now allowed; and in what places?

What is the present state of religion in France? Have ministers of all descriptions an allowance from government, for their support? Are any ministers permitted to officiate, who are not immediately connected with either the Catholics, or the old body of Protestants? Is there any tithe now paid in France, or does the support of the ministry arise from the regular taxes? Would any new sect be allowed to arise in France, according to the existing laws, supposing it is not now described?

Is religion gaining or losing ground in France, or on the Continent? By religion, I here mean pure morality, grounded on a belief of the sacred Scriptures, united with a regular attendance on the worship of God.

Your answer will much oblige,

Your's, &c.

April 2, 1808. AN ENQUIRER.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF ALDUS MANUTIUS,

OR THE ELDER ALDUS.

[Amongst those who have hitherto exercised the art of printing, an art of which the imperfect attainment is as easy, as real superiority is rare, Aldus the Elder, and his son, Paulus Manutius, are entitled, on every account, to the first rank. Filled with an enthusiastic ardour for the literature of Greece and Rome, they sacrificed those advantages of fame and fortune, which could only be obtained from works of their own, and spent their whole lives in rescuing the ancient writers from that obscurity, in which eight ages of barbarism had involved them. Not content with preserving them from destruction, they were desirous of rendering the study of them universal, and undertook to reproduce them under such less expensive forms, as would render them attainable by a greater number of readers. Common knowledge, and moderate talents, were sufficient for the printing of books of scholastic divinity, jurisprudence, and mysteticism, which at this period almost exclusively engaged the press; but to quit the long-frequented path, undismayed by the difficulties attending the first publication of ancient authors, and more particularly Greek authors, required, along with no common degree of erudition, all the energy of a superior genius, joined to the most unabating perseverance. Many learned men of these first periods of the revival of letters, have rendered their whole lives famous, by the revival of one, or a very small number, of these precious writings, which have not passed through the darkness of ages, without more or less of alteration; but the celebrated printers, whose history is now to be perused, are the only ones whose brilliant catalogue of editions, published and laboriously corrected by themselves, is at the same time nearly the entire list of master-pieces of ancient literature.

In

In the midst of continual labours, and the cares which were incessantly required through a long series of years, by the difficult and learned editions which each month and week issued from their presses, these indefatigable men still, themselves, found leisure for the cultivation of literature; and they have left several works, which evince their profound knowledge, and still retain a well-deserved esteem.

Paulus Manutius, in particular, acquired, by a constant study of the works of Cicero, a purity and elegance of style, which will always be admired in those letters and prefaces, which he wrote in the Latin language. His Commentaries on Cicero are still in the hands of all those who would study to advantage the orations of that father of eloquence; and his treatises of antiquity are read less now, only on account of their being replaced by more modern works, which are indebted to him for some of the most valuable of their contents.

Aldus Manutius, son of Paulus, the last of this illustrious family, shines with less splendour in the list of renowned printers. Indeed, it may be said, without injustice towards him, that if he had not been the son of Paulus Manutius, if he had not succeeded to the excellent Aldine press, it would seldom be remembered that he had ever been a printer; but if his inclination gave a different direction to his pursuits and studies, if even he did not in any thing equal his father and grand-father, his numerous works, nevertheless, prove that he was industrious and learned, and justify, to a certain degree, the eloginms bestowed upon him by many of his cotemporaries.

The history of these three learned printers has never been completely written, although many biographers give a longer or shorter account of them. All those who have spoken of the state of literature during the sixteenth century, could not but mention with distinction the Aldine family among its greatest ornaments. But the passages which we find in De Thou, and many less celebrated authors, are rather testimonies of esteem, than historical relations, and are by no means sufficient to make these printers known, as they deserve to be, by every friend of literature.

In the last century, Unger, in Germany, Zeno, at Florence, Manni, at Venice, Lazzeri, at Rome, and Maittaire and Tiraboschi, left accounts, more or less detailed, of one or other of the three Aldi. The first of these writers, Unger, who published his work in 1729, has loaded it with digressions foreign to the subject, which necessarily render it, on the whole, uninteresting and forbidding. Geret, who reprinted this work at Wittemberg, 1733, in quarto, has added notes, correcting many errors, and supplying many omissions, but these only serve to render it more confused. The catalogue of the Aldine editions, found in these two publications, is likewise so incorrect, that it is altogether useless.

Manni has given his work a more historical form; it is therefore read with greater interest than the unconnected, tedious, paragraphs of the German author. Like Unger, he has written only of the elder Aldus; his account of the Aldine editions is very incomplete, and has the great fault of containing some vague account of several editions, which have never existed.

Father Lazzeri, who published at Rome, in 1754-58, some account of Paulus Manutius, in the introduction to A Collection of Manuscript Letters of several learned Men, relates, with minute exactness, all which he thought in the least referred to Paulus Manutius. Letters, prefaces, manuscripts, nothing escaped the researches of this laborious jesuit; and if he could have avoided useless details, limited his quotations, and introduced them more appropriately, his work would have been less tedious, and much more read.

The best memoir relative to this family, in every respect, that has been published, is that which Apostolo Zeno has given of the younger Aldus, prefixed to "*Epistole famigliari di Cicerone tradotte*," 1736, 2 vol. 8vo. under the title, *Notizie Manuziane*, and without any list of the Aldine editions. By this short piece, as by many others, he has proved that a good writer may treat of literary history in such a manner as to deprive it, in a great degree, of its dryness and dulness; and his bibliographical and critical works are eminently distinguished from all others of the same kind. We are assured that he had written a complete and methodical work upon the three Manutii, but that being robbed of it when preparing it for the press, he could never bring himself to resume it.

Cardinal Brienne, who had long laboured to realize his favourite project of an universal library, caused a catalogue of the Aldine editions to be printed at Pisa, in 1790, which he had methodically arranged, with the assistance of P. Laire, his librarian, who died a short time since at Auxerre, where the library of the department of of Yonne had been confided to his care. This list, entitled "*Serie dell' edizioni Aldini*," was reprinted the following year, at Padua, with some additions, and in 1791 at Venice, with the profession of "emendations and additions," which, however, exist only in the title page.

These several works, or rather fragments of works, although numerous, are insufficient. The "*Serie*" presents only an uninteresting list, destitute of notes and preliminary observations. As for the other accounts, they

they are dispersed in many volumes, the greater part of which are not easily obtained, and which few readers would be tempted to collect. Besides, we should search the whole of these writings in vain, for that succession of clear and precise ideas, without which, all reading becomes painful, and remains unprofitable.

It is therefore hoped, that, to those who take an interest in all that concerns literary history,—who love the typographic art, and those labours which tend to preserve and multiply the productions of genius, the following account will prove acceptable and satisfactory:—]

ALDUS MANUTIUS was born either in 1440 or 1447, but more probably in the latter year, at which time the typographical art, still in its infancy, produced only sheets of designs rudely cut in wood, and accompanied by a few lines of description, still more rudely executed, so that the same period which produced this inestimable art, gave birth to one of its greatest improvers and ornaments.

Some have thought he was born at Rome, because in most of his editions he styles himself Aldus Romanus; but in some of them, we find that his native country is positively ascertained. In the "Thesaurus Cornucopiae," 1496, in the first and second volume of Ariosto, 1495—97, he calls himself "Manutius Bassianus," from Bassiano, a small town in the duchy of Sermonetta.

Aldus had the misfortune of being placed under the tuition of an ignorant pedagogue, who, instead of skilfully developing the promising talents of his pupil, uselessly fatigued him, by making him learn grammar out of the "Doctrinale Alexandri de Villa-Dei," a dry and abstruse work, written in barbarous verse. Such was the scarcity of elementary books at that time, that those children destined to receive a liberal education, who had not the happiness of being entrusted to the care of a master capable of removing their difficulties, were obliged to study the ridiculous and unintelligible jargon, honoured by the pompous name of the "Doctrinale." Aldus never forgot how much this book had harrassed him; one of his first literary labours, therefore, was the composition of a Latin grammar, which he first printed in 1501, and of which many editions have since appeared, both from his own press, and from many others in different parts of Europe. During the childhood of Aldus, many Latin grammars had been published less exceptionable than that of Villa Dei; but the Accidence of Aldus totally obliterated all remembrance of that contemptible rhapsody. The grammar of Aldus cannot, indeed, boast either the precision or the analytical order of the best of our modern elementary books; but the Dumarsais, the Condillacs, the great men of the Port Royal had not then appeared: here therefore, as in typography, Aldus has the undoubted merit, of being almost the first, who, by his labours, enabled those that followed him to succeed still better.

He quitted this ignorant master, and came to Rome, to receive lessons of Gaspar de Vérona, and of Domizio Calderno, of the same city, both celebrated professors of the belles-lettres, under whom he made the most rapid progress. He cherished a grateful remembrance of their attentions to him, and, in several of his prefaces, he gives them testimonies of his great esteem and veneration.

His first studies seem to have been confined to the Latin language, and it was not till he arrived at years of maturity that he applied to Greek. At the time of his leaving Rome in order to return to Ferrara, he took lessons of the celebrated G.-Batt. Guarini, who there filled the Greek chair in so distinguished a manner. We may judge what progress he made under the care of this able master by his numerous Greek editions, and by his Grammar of that language, which is still studied with much advantage.

He was the literary tutor of Albertus Pius, prince of Carpi, and, though young, discharged that important office, in such a manner as fixed the reputation both of the master and his pupil.

In 1482, Ferrara being besieged by the Venetian army, Aldus quitted that city and retired to Mirandola, the residence of the celebrated Johannes Picus.

Some time afterwards he went to Carpi, to reside near his pupil Albertus Pius. Picus soon joined their society, and it is probable, that, in the literary conferences of these scholars, the project was first formed for the establishment of an excellent printing-office, which should principally be designed to give correct and elegant editions of the best Greek and Latin authors; and in all probability, these two princes, so ardently attached to literature, defrayed the first expences of this establishment, as the circumstances of Aldus did not enable him to undertake it alone.

Venice appeared to him, from its reigning taste for literature and the arts, the

the most suitable place for the execution of his favourite plan. He repaired thither in 1488, according to his own account, in his preface to "Aristotelis Organum," fol. 1495, in which he says, he had been seven years employed in the arduous undertaking of establishing a press. His first publication was the small poem of Musæus, which he printed in Greek and Latin, in 4to. 1494. This first edition was succeeded by the Greek Grammar of Lascaris, in 4to. published also in 1494.

In 1495, he published a collection of Grammatical treatises by Theodorus, Apollonius and Herodianus, and applied himself diligently in collecting, comparing, and correcting the writings of Aristotle, which had never been published in Greek, although many Latin editions of them had appeared in the 15th century. The first volume of this important work appeared in 1495; it was completed in 1498, and its masterly execution placed Aldus very high both as a printer and as an editor.

During this period he was not employed with the works of Aristotle alone; many other interesting editions issued from his press; in which the just taste which directed his choice is eminently conspicuous. The cotemporary printers, whether at Venice or elsewhere, misled by the prevailing taste of that age, or yielding to interest, printed only books of jurisprudence, or scholastic and mystical works; and very few good ones of ancient literature and philosophy. It was reserved for the genius of Aldus to change this system, and to give a new direction to the press, which from that period produced less scholastic trash; and nothing proved more efficacious towards renewing the universal study of ancient literature, than the resolution of this man who devoted his whole life to republish its principal works. The writings of Aristotle, Plato, Xenophon, Homer, &c. &c. which had been hitherto confined to a few learned men, and possessed by few libraries, were thus placed within the reach of every reader.

After having published a collection of Greek editions for the execution of which he had so much desired the establishment of a press, he employed himself with the literary master-pieces of ancient and modern Rome: and the classical works which he intended to publish in that language, were preceded by a Latin Grammar of his own. That his works might be read by others as well as scholars by profession, and not at the desk alone, or in libraries, he formed the excellent design of printing a collection of classics, in 8vo. (Enchiridii forma) which in one convenient, cheap, and portable volume, should contain almost as much as a quarto, or a folio. To attain this end, he at first invented a type, the idea of which we are assured was suggested by the writing of Petrarca, and concerting with Francis de Bologna, a skilful engraver, who had drawn and engraved all the other types belonging to his press, he caused him to execute this well known italic, the first which was ever made of the kind, and which for a long time was called "Aldino," from his name.

In 1501, appeared his Virgil, in 8vo. the first book printed in the new type, which was soon generally used. This little italic of Aldus, so different from the Gothic or Semi-gothic, caused a revolution in the press. Patents for the exclusive use of it, were granted to Aldus for ten years, in 1502, by the senate of Venice; and in the same year, by Pope Alexander VI. This patent was renewed for fifteen years by Julius II. in 1513, and again by Leo X. in the following November; and besides these patents for his type, Aldus obtained others, for his numerous editions.

From the year 1502, some printers at Lyons counterfeited the 8vo. editions of Aldus, in Latin and Italian, as they were published. There appeared successively, Virgil, Horace, Dante, Petrarca, Juvenal, and Persius, Martial, Lucan, Ovid, &c. &c. These editions of the same form, printed in a neat, though rather *heavy* italic, were without date, and without any kind of mark; but every thing was copied in them, even the prefaces which Aldus or his editors generally placed at the beginning of them.

During the years 1501-2-3-4-5, the Aldine press was constantly employed, and successively published the best Greek, Latin and Italian authors; and each month produced at least a volume either in folio or octavo. "Mille et amplius alicujus boni autoris volumina singulo quoque mense emittimus ex Academia nostra," he says in his preface to Euripides, 8vo. 1503.

Every thing in these books was excellent; as to their literary merit, they were master pieces: and typographically examined, the composition will be found to be even and well displayed, the press-work of a fine colour, and almost always uniform; the ink of so excellent a quality, that

that it still retains all the brilliancy of its varnish, and is far superior in this respect, to that of the rivals of the Aldi, the Giunti of Florence who printed upon paper, made with too little size, and with a gray ink, and so bad, that after three centuries, it still setts off under the binder's hammer.

Aldus was conscious that the task which he had imposed upon himself, exceeded the powers of one man, and that his most assiduous labours were not sufficient for the collation and correction of so many different texts, which were almost all published from very faulty manuscripts.

Well knowing the extent of his undertaking, and too modest to wish to seem to do all by himself, he was soon surrounded by the most learned men of his age, who emulously lent their assistance in opening the sanctuary of letters, and in rendering it accessible to every reader. Some, solely for the pleasure of serving their friend, seconded him in his useful and important labours; others received some pecuniary recompence; some even lived in his house, free from all expence.

This society of distinguished men was called "Aldi Neacademia," for which name it was indebted to Aldus. At fixed periods, all the members assembled at his house, to discuss interesting literary questions, and particularly to consider of the best choice of books to be printed, of manuscripts to be consulted, and which readings of doubtful passages were to be preferred. This academy, established about the year 1500, was of short duration, yet during the period of its existence, it was of great utility to literature. As it was merely an association of learned men, and not a regular establishment (in which vacancies could easily be replaced), it naturally soon dissolved by the death and dispersion of its members. Aldus preserved an ardent desire to form a new society of the same kind; but he died without having realized his favourite project.

Amongst the number of learned men, who seconded the exertions of Aldus, were, Andrea Navagero, a Venetian senator; Pietro Bembo, afterwards cardinal; Daniello Rinieri, Marino Saunto, and Angelo Saunto, Venetian senators; Pietro Alcionio; G. B. Egnatio, professor of eloquence at Venice; Marcus Musurus; Albertus Pius, prince of Carpi; Demetrius Chalcondylus, Girol. Aleandro, and Erasmus. The acquaintance between this eminent scholar and Aldus, commenced in a singular manner. Erasmus, being at Bologna, with the intention of publishing his collection of Adages, wrote to Aldus, requesting him to print it. Aldus, was gratified by the proposition. Erasmus having arrived at Venice, his first care was to visit the learned printer. A stranger, and consequently unknown to the domestics of Aldus, it was some time before he was introduced. Aldus, engaged in his office, was in no haste to admit this visitor, who he thought might be some troublesome person of the city. At length informed it was Erasmus, he flew to intreat his pardon, and received him as a man, for whom he already entertained the highest respect.

He without delay set about printing the collection of Adages; in the preface to which, he says, that he had deferred many Greek and Latin authors, to publish this excellent work more expeditiously.

The assistance of so many learned men, contributed to the perfection of the Aldine editions; and far from diminishing the glory of the conductor of these difficult labours, it rendered it more permanent. The public well know where to bestow its patronage, and whilst it distinguished the learned editors, who rendered the reading the master pieces of ancient literature more easy, it neglected not the laborious and enlightened printer, who, himself an excellent editor, directed every work, and contributed so effectually to its proper execution.

Aldus was careful to render every one his tribute of grateful praise. His prefaces mention with distinction, those who assisted him, or those to whom he was indebted for more correct or unedited manuscripts. As he did much himself, he was not ashamed of being under obligations to others.

To the printing of Greek, Latin, and Italian books, he wished to add that of works in the Hebrew language. He had already given in the Latin Grammar of 1501, his "Introductio perbrevis ad Hebraicam Linguam," which was often reprinted with this grammar and with that of Lascaris. This first attempt was only the prelude, to a far more extensive and highly important undertaking. He was desirous of giving the text of the Holy Scriptures in three languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, (in three columns), of

a folio size. In one of his letters written at Venice, 1501, to Currado Celta, and to Vincenzio Longino, he says; "Vetus et novum Testamentum Graece, Latine et Hebraice nondum impressi, sed parturio." Of this important project, he executed only one proof sheet, of which a copy (perhaps the only one which has escaped destruction) is preserved amongst the manuscripts in the National Library of France; it possesses great beauty, and it is much to be lamented, that the disturbed state of those times, and the cavils which, Aldus says, were raised against him by the envious, prevented his realizing this project of being the first composer of a polyglot Bible: he would have surpassed, both in elegance and correctness, that which was printed at Complutum in 1514-15 17, by the labours, and at the expence of the learned Cardinal Ximenes, who was perhaps indebted to the proof-sheet of Aldus, for the first idea of bringing together the Holy Scripture in several different languages upon a single page.

About the year 1500, Aldus married the daughter of Andrea Torresano, a native of Asola, who, had been a printer for twenty years at Venice, with some reputation. Aldus received pecuniary assistance from his father-in-law, who, being more opulent, furnished him with the means of extending his concerns.

In 1506, the war which desolated part of Europe, and particularly Italy, obliged Aldus to quit Venice, and consequently to suspend the labours of his press. He had been deprived of considerable property, and this year was employed in endeavours to recover it; but his exertions were fruitless, and as he was returning to Venice from Milan, to which place he had been called by several learned men, he had the ill-fortune to be stopped by a party of the Duke of Mantua's soldiers, who, believing him to be some spy, or at least a suspicious character, conducted him to a prison at Canetto, a town in the duchy of Mantua. Through the kindness and intercession of Jaffredo Caralo, vice-chancellor of the senate at Milan, who was one of those that had entreated him to visit that city, he was quickly released, and procured the restoration of a part of his property.

It is probable that the loss of the greatest part of his possessions, and the inconvenience, which so long an absence occasioned, were the principal causes of his associating with Andrea of Asola, whose pecuniary assistance was become more necessary than ever. In 1507 he resumed his labours, but under the embarrassments which want of money must have produced; the year after, his father-in-law relieved his distress by taking a part in his business.

In the years 1510 and 1511, no Aldine edition appeared. The disastrous war, which so many potentates of Europe were carrying on against the republic of Venice, caused this long interval. His office was at length re-opened in 1512, the year when his third son, Paulus Manutius was born, "Pridie Idus Junii." He had three other children; the eldest, Manutio de' Manutii, was a priest and lived at Asola, on the family estate, beloved by his brother Paulus, who frequently neglected the labours of his press, to visit him. The second son, Anthony, cultivated letters, and if not a printer, as some have asserted, was at least a bookseller at Bologna, where he published several editions, and died in that city in 1558 or 1559. We are ignorant of the dates of their births, and of that of a daughter of Aldus, whose name is likewise unknown, and concerning whom we are only informed by a letter of Paulus Manutius, that she married Julio Catone, of Mantua, and had a son of the same name. The name of the wife of Aldus is also unknown.

Aldus published many editions in 1513 and 1514; he was preparing a greater number, when in 1515, death snatched him away from literature, and from his family, at the age of 70. His four children, who were under age, were educated by their mother at Asola, under the guardianship of their grandfather, who took the direction of the printing-office, and conducted it, together with his sons, Francesco, and Federico, until his death in 1529.

We can scarcely form an idea of the ardent passion with which Aldus engaged in the reproduction of the great works of ancient literature. At this period of the revival of letters, and of the infancy of typography, most of the best ancient authors were not yet reprinted, and were consequently scarce and excessively expensive. If Aldus discovered any manuscript, still unedited, or which might improve a text already printed, he suffered it not to escape him. He spared no expence, solicitation, or trouble; and he had the satisfaction of seeing, that exertions were made by the learned men of his time, to gratify his wishes, by bringing within his reach, frequently without solicitation

citation on his part, such excellent manuscripts, as might assist his labours.

Independently of all that he did, both as a printer and an editor, besides the prefaces and dissertations written in exceeding good Latin, and some in Greek, which he placed at the beginning of his editions, Aldus has left many works to establish his literary reputation. In 1501, he published his Latin Grammar, which, though not the first that appeared, as Sallengre and some others have asserted, was certainly the best and most useful of any which had till that time been published. The Greek Grammar, which long engaged his attention, ought to have appeared before the Latin one; but he did not completely finish it, and it did not appear till after his death in 1515, when it was revised and published by his friend M. Musuro.

To his second edition of Horace, he prefixed an excellent treatise, "de metris Horatianis," the knowledge of which, was not till that time sufficiently precise or determined. He displayed so much learning in this little work, that it has since been reprinted several times, even in the course of the last century, and particularly in the large edition of Dr. Combe, in 1792.

His promise of giving some notes on Oppian and Virgil, he did not fulfil. His first work was the Greek Alphabet, printed in 1495, as a supplement to the Greek Grammar of Lascaris. This was afterwards published with some additions, along with his introduction to the study of the Hebrew language. A more important work is his Greek and Latin Dictionary, printed first in 1497, folio, with several curious short tracts on grammar, and afterwards in 1524, folio, with a large number of these curious tracts, and many additions in the body of the dictionary, supplied by the care of Frederick d'Asola.

This book, which has been succeeded by many other better, and more complete lexicons, is now only considered as a typographical curiosity; but we ought to recollect the time in which it was printed, and not forget that it was the first vocabulary of the Greek language, fit for the use of learners.

Aldus translated into Latin the Greek Grammar of Lascaris, the Batrachomyomachia, attributed to Homer, the sentences of Phocylides, and the Golden Verses, which are ascribed to Pythagoras. The Latin version of Esop, and of Gabrias, printed in his very scarce folio edition of 1505, is likewise his work, as well as the Life of Aratus, which is printed in the Collection of ancient Astronomers, 1499, folio. There is also a tract of his "De vitiata Vocalium, et Diphthongorum Prolatione," which is found with the work of his grandson; "Orthographiae Ratio," 1566, 8vo. In "Rei rusticae Auctores," printed in 1514 and in 1533, there is also a small work of six pages, "De duobus Dierum Generibus."

In his Statius, printed in 1502, and again in 1519, is a tract by him, entitled "Orthographia et flexus dictionum Græcarum omnium apud Statium, cum accentibus et generibus ex variis utriusque linguae autoribus," with a preface to M. Musurus, in which he thanks him for the assistance which he had afforded him, in completing this little work, and he adds: "Non est moris nostri laudare quenquam laude." He also wrote a Life of Ovid, "ex ipsius libris excerpta," prefixed to the volume of Metamorphoses, edit. 1502, and at the beginning of the "Libri Amatorii," in the two following editions of 1515-16, 1533-34.

The edition of 1502 contains some notes upon Ovid; but they were not preserved in the two following ones. Of the vast number of letters occasioned by the correspondence which he maintained with most of the learned men in Europe, only a few have been published. Many of these unedited letters, both public and private, are still preserved in the libraries of Italy.

It seems incredible that Aldus could attend, at one time, to so many different pursuits. Immediately on his arrival at Venice, he undertook to read and explain publicly the best Greek and Latin authors, to a numerous assembly of young auditors; and for several years he continued these public lectures, even at the time when his press most claimed his attention.

His reputation surrounded him with a crowd of visitors, some of whom were attracted by his intelligent conversation; whilst others were merely desirous of gratifying idle curiosity. Though Aldus was universally esteemed, and enjoyed a justly acquired reputation, he was not placed beyond the reach of criticism; some errors have been discovered in his editions. About the end of the fifteenth century, the learned and unfortunate professor at Bologna, Urceus Codrus, who died in 1500, complained of the errors which Aldus had left uncorrected in his Greek editions; he likewise blames

him

him for selling his books so dear, and for leaving such large and useless margins. But as the works of Aldus were well printed upon excellent paper, they were certainly of more value than the inaccurate editions of many of his contemporaries; and the little property which he left to his children, proves the injustice of the reproach. Gruter in his Observations upon Pliny's Letters, complains that Aldus has given too much licence to his conjectures. J. A. Ernesti, in the preface to his excellent edition of Homer, 1759—64, 5 vols. 8vo. pretends that the three Aldine editions of Homer, and particularly the last, were very incorrect. In the preface to his Tacitus, he goes still farther: "Observatum est a viris doctis Aldum sæpe priores editiones non auxisse, nisi vitiis operarum." These complaints may in some measure be retaliated, for the Homer of this learned editor is not exempt from faults; his Tacitus, valuable as it may be, is far from correct; and his edition of the Latin Bibliotheca of Fabricius, 1773—74, 3 vols. 8vo. is so faulty, that in the use of it much discretion is necessary. It is certainly true that the Greek editions of Aldus are generally less correct than his Latin or Italian ones; it is also true that he has not always been happy in the choice of his readings, and that some of his editions are not printed from a correct text; that of the lesser works of Plutarch, 1509, folio, is not good, but he wanted better materials. The edition of Lucian, 1503, folio, must be admitted to be far inferior to that of Florence, 1496: but to judge impartially, the state of ancient literature at that time should be considered. When Aldus was able to collect different manuscripts, he compared them with each other; but he was very often obliged to print from imperfect and mutilated copies. Ought he, as he possessed only one bad manuscript of Hesychius, to have determined not to publish that excellent Lexicon, the only existing copy of which, so many unforeseen accidents might have destroyed? How many works of antiquity would have been lost, if the first, perhaps almost unintelligible, fragments, which were discovered in the dust of old libraries, had not been printed without loss of time.

Typographical correctness certainly depends upon the printer; but it is generally found, that this is more difficult to be obtained in Greek editions, than in works written in a language more generally known. Let these slight errors be compared with all the important labours of Aldus, and let it be recollected that some few of the great works, or some brilliant actions, of celebrated men are frequently mentioned, whilst the rest of their lives and writings are passed over in silence; whereas all the numerous editions of Aldus have been critically examined in order that a few faults might be detected, which should justify the censures of the critic; notwithstanding which, Aldus is justly and universally considered as deserving of the first rank in the list of printers either ancient or modern.

The Aldine editions, and particularly the Greek ones, have been frequently consulted by the first editors, in preference to later ones; as can be shewn amongst many other authorities, by that of the learned Brunck. In his Greek editions of Aristophanes, and of Sophocles, &c. he gives to those of Aldus unqualified praise, and declares them to be the foundation of every future edition. The fault of which Aldus has been accused, of taking too great licence in his corrections, might be imputed more justly to his immediate successors, Andrea of Asola, and his two sons, who, though also learned, were much less skilful, and have given more than one inferior edition, particularly in Greek. The Oppian of 1517, and some other of their works, are proofs that if they had not succeeded Aldus, they would not have been considered eminent as printers. Their editions, however, are not to be contemned; and with the exception of a few, they merit the attention of the learned, whilst their great rarity and splendid execution render them valuable to the admirers of ancient literature.

Amongst those who consult the Aldine editions, some exclusively prefer those of the elder Aldus; others admit the authority of those published previous to the year 1529, the period of the death of Andrea of Asola; but a greater number, independently of the great value which they attach to almost all the editions published during the thirty-three first years, esteem most of those also of Paulus Manutius, and a few only of those by the younger Aldus, and those afterwards printed previous to the year 1597, (when the younger Aldus died) with the Aldine anchor, and in the same office, by Nicc. Manassi. The editions of the elder Aldus are undoubtedly scarcer than those of a more recent date; they are frequently better printed, and upon excellent

lent paper; they have also this singular advantage, that being printed from manuscripts, which are since lost, they, in a great measure, supply their place, and are more faithful copies of them, than the editions of the fifteenth century, most of which were published by less learned editors; yet the early Aldine editions seldom contain a text more carefully revised than the subsequent ones.

The editions of the latter years of Paulus Manutius, and of his son, the younger Aldus, are far less valuable, both on account of the want of typographical neatness and accuracy; they also too frequently bear evident marks of the parsimony with which they were brought out.

Before the time of Aldus, the Greek characters, confined to some few offices, were rudely cut and ill-formed; Aldus was the first, who, examining with attention the form of the letters of the best ancient manuscripts, furnished his office with a letter more pleasing to the eye; from which, with some few corrections, all the best Greek types have since been formed. As to the Roman type, it is well known that Jenson and Vindelin de Spire, after having used the round letters, which founded their reputation, till the year 1472, were obliged to resume both Gothic and Semi-Gothic characters, to suit the great number of readers, accustomed to the use of ancient manuscripts; most of the Germans also prefer even now the rude shape of this Gothic, to the neater and more elegant Roman letter. Aldus would admit no Gothic among his types; he constantly endeavoured to imitate manuscripts; that is, those in the best running hand, which suggested to him the idea of the Italic character. His Roman letters were cast nearly in the form which was at first adopted by Vindelin de Spire. The two first alphabets were very imperfect, but the third is excellent, and far superior, of its kind, to many modern ones.

Having furnished his office with a numerous assortment of excellent Greek and Latin types, and having put it in full activity, he thought it right to adopt a particular mark for his house, to decorate the first or last page of his books, and frequently both. This mark, well-known to be an anchor, surrounded by a dolphin, is justly celebrated in the annals of typography, under the name of the Aldine anchor. It is perhaps the best chosen mark which any printer ever adopted, and it is particularly suitable to him, who first determined that it should decorate his editions. The dolphin, intimates swiftness, on account of the rapidity with which it cuts the water. The anchor, on the contrary, is a mark of stability and firmness; which justly indicates, that in the prosecution of any pursuit, unceasing labour is necessary, united with deliberate reflection; a due degree of consideration in the formation of plans, but great celerity in their execution is well expressed by the Latin adage 'Festina lentè.' To the anchor was attached his name divided. This mark was long employed, exactly as Aldus had at first formed it. His sons having, in 1540, separated from those of Andrea, did not immediately change it; and with their new formula, 'apud Aldi filios,' they were satisfied with a fresh engraving of the ancient anchor. At length, in 1546, its simple form underwent a considerable change, in which the words, 'Aldi filii,' were substituted for 'Aldus.'

The greater part of the books printed from the year 1546, to 1551, bear this new mark, which Paulus Manutius disused in 1555, probably at the period when he became sole master of the office. He afterwards resumed the simple anchor, which in the following years he sometimes surrounded with an oval ornament.

The younger Aldus, dissatisfied with his cousin's adopting the same mark, distinguished his editions by a very complicated one, and on the back of the leaf he sometimes added the portrait of his grandfather, with a notice, that the edition was really Manutian; sometimes also, instead of the anchor, he affixed this portait of the elder Aldus to the title-page. His own is placed upon the title-page of "Pauli Manutii Antiquitatum Liber de Senatu, 1581, 4to."

The anchor of Aldus attracted the attention of many printers, some of whom were desirous of enhancing the value of their editions, by placing in them, either the exact copy of this mark, or some one similar. Others less scrupulous forged it, and endeavoured to publish their editions as from the Aldine press. This mark of Aldus, with a few alterations, has frequently been adopted by different printers, in the list of whom might be mentioned, Thierry Martin, Nicolas le Riche; at Venice, Hieronimo Scoto; at Brescia, Francesco

Francesco and Pietro-Maria Marchetti; at Geneva, Jean Crespin and Eustache Vignon, &c. &c. &c.

Such are the principal events in the life of Aldus the Elder, a man whose classical knowledge and critical skill were surpassed only by his unwearied exertions, and continued labours, in the cause of literature. These ensured him reputation and distinction whilst living, nor is it at all likely, that the deserved veneration which has so long been attached to his name, will be lost or even impaired, while classical literature shall possess one sincere votary.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE TRAVELLER RETURNED.

COME, Edmund, as the sun goes down,
Thy many wanderings tell!
Say, after all thine eyes have seen,
If home appears so well?

So well! oh! never may ye know
How absence can endear!
In every hill, in every tree,
A thousand charms appear!

Here as I gaze, I almost weep,
My list'ning pulse beats slow,
I seem beside this river's brink,
To feel the waters flow!

Far grander scenes I have beheld,
As ye may well divine,
That waken in some other hearts,
What this may do in mine.

But though I lightly wander'd forth,
Through many a land to roam,
Affection, like a wayward child,
Still wept and murmur'd *home*.

I persever'd, although I strain'd
The pleader to my breast;
I hush'd her cries, but, as I chid,
More fondly still carest.

And when I met with youthful dames,
Of grace and beauty rare,
I thought of one dear village girl,
Become perhaps as fair.

My little playmate! oft I hum'd
The lays she lisping sung;
And sigh'd when looking on the arm,
Where she at parting hung.

What joy beneath my native hills,
To find my Ellen tree!
To fancy others pleas'd her not,
Because she thought on me!

So closely round a glowing heart,
Did never flow'rs entwine!
Oh! ne'er was happy spirit lull'd
In slumbers soft as mine!

INGARETHA.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ROBIN.

SWEET warbler, thy song on the thorn
Inspires me each day with delight,
I hear thy mild carol to morn,
And thy minstrelsy charms me at night.

But the blossoms of summer must fade,
And thy beak will be robbed of its fruit,
The groves will deny thee a shade,
And with sorrow thy voice will be mute.

I mark thee forlorn in the wood
All leafless, a tear in thine eye,
I see thee a stranger to food,
And knowing not whither to fly.

Then wing thee to Rosalind's bow'r,
Whose song is a rival to thine;
Her goodness will gild the dark hour,
For the virtues in Rosalind shine.

Thou wilt gather the crumbs from her hand,
And shake from thy pinions the snows;
Thy wish will her myrtles command,
To yield thee from storms a repose.

How chang'd then thy fate, and the scene!
When her bow'rs will be charm'd with thy lay;
Unruffled by winter's stern reign,
And forgetting the sunshine of May.

A CASTLE,

BUILT IN THE AIR, BENEATH A GROVE OF LOFTY HEMLOCK TREES, ON THE BANKS OF GEAUGA RIVER, NEAR LAKE ERIE, NORTH AMERICA.

ACCEPT, my friend, no solemn song,
No song of dire or guiltful wrong,
But one of quick inditing:
A song o'er which thou yet may'st sigh—
And very true's the reason why,
As true as I am writing.

Know, then, my friend! that mid a grove
Of lofty hemlock trees I rove,
Beside the grand Geauga:
Where'er I turn my wandering eyes,
Around me nature's beauties rise,
Beyond far Cayahoga.

And northward, rolling in the light,
The swelling waves so snowy white,
Of beautiful Lake Erie;
While, here and there, a sail is seen,
Now dipping low the waves between,
Now riding on them cheery.

Below, wild-winding, broad and strong,
Geauga, wood-topt hills among,
Now hid, and now appearing;
And crowds of Muskalinges shine,
Where never bait, nor hook, nor line,
Inspired poor fish with fearing.

High perch'd in air the eagles sit,
Around me oft wild turkies flit;
There sugar-maples swelling;
Beneath the deep and craggy shore,
And, big with fear, the rivers roar—
But here's no house to dwell in.

Nay

Nay more, not one can I behold,
So grand, so beautiful, so bold
  Dame Nature's Panorama!
Yet must I whisper in thy ear,
That I as safe can wander here,
  As thou to Drury's drama.

And now, my lad! behold me here,
With but one friend to hush my fear,
  Should any fear be rising;
I know thee fanciful enough;
Of fancy brains, and such like stuff,
  I know thee overprizing.

Then take from me, of fancy brains:
A drachm or two will ease the pains
  Which castle building cost thee;
And if I should above thee soar,
A league, degree, or half a score,
  Ne'er mind, thou hast but lost me.

Methinks then, 'twere no mighty thing
For thee, my friend, thyself to bring,
  And half a dozen bone such:
'Tis but, thou know'st, across the sea,
A thousand miles, or two, or three;
  I warrant here are none such.

Thou'lt wish to learn, I do not doubt,
What thou wilt get by such a scout;
  Such rocking and sea roaring;
And, landed safe, the woods and brakes,
The savages, and rattle-snakes,
  Thy fancy will be scoring.

Perhaps, my friend, I shall not tell
What thou wilt get, in quiet dell,
  And humble cottag'd dwelling;
But I will tell thee what will not
Be found beneath the reed-roof'd cot,
  Nor round the country swelling.

Thou wilt not get that pride of heart
To spurn humanity, or start
  At poverty offended;
Thou wilt not find a servile brood,
Who bend the knee and crouch for food,
  Their thoughts with curses blended.

Here wilt thou find nor lords, nor dukes,
Nor barons tame, nor Mamelukes,
  Nor Buonapartes destroying;
Nor shalt thou hear the martial fife,
Nor battles sweeping scourge of life,
  Nor "glory, glory," cloying.

Thou wilt not bend beneath a load
Of taxes, nor shall tyrants goad
  Thy soul to desperation;
Thou wilt not fear to speak thy mind
Decided, boldly, promptly, kind,
  Such as becomes thy station.

A great incumbrance cannot be
A large and growing family;
  On Fredon's* side the water:
Thy boys will sow, or thrash, or till,
Thy wife will bake and brew thy fill;
  And mend thy cloaths thy daughter.

And as adown of years the vale,
The trembling lamps of life burn pale;
  No fanning can restore them;
Thou here hast neither fears nor cares,
For all thy children are thy heirs;
  Their fortunes are before them.

And now, for onward I must go,
Nor longer dwell on Mister No,
  Nor not his brother bantling,
Do, do my friend! sail over sea,
Yes, do my friend! and come to me,
  And help me saw a scantling!

A scantling? why I'll teach thee here
The names of all the workmens' gear,
  And soon to build log-houses:
Thou'lt make, I venture now to say,
A carpenter as soon as Day,
  Who o'er his cups carouses.

To build thy own house is, my friend!
Such labour as must ever tend,
  To call from heaven a blessing;
And while around thee smiles the scene,
Here waving corn, there meadows green,
  Are these not worth possessing?

For once then give thy fancy scope,
Behold, in yonder vale, a slope
  So gently down descending;
From northern blasts, and storms secure,
The soil most rich, the fountains pure,
  With lofty trees defending.

Come, worthy friend! and you with me,
Let us the cottage, fair to see,
  Bid rise with gardens round it;
And when on poultry, pigs, and such
We feast, it will not be too much
  To thank God we have found it.

Of varied fruit most ample store,
Perchance like golden groves of yore,
  Will rise with little caring;
And foaming ale and amber beer,
And orchards, dropping cyder clear;
  We soon may have our share in.

And if thou bring, as I propose,
A dozen or a score of those
  Like us, 'twill make a village:
Soon then shall smoke adown the dale,
And here and there proclaim the tale
  Of happiness and tillage.

And, for I know thou do'st incline,
To hold harangues on things divine,
  On God and his creation;
Upon the stump of yonder tree
Thou may'st, 'mid grand solemnity,
  Instruct a congregation.

How beautiful it would appear,
To see a great assembly here,
  The God of all adoring;
While, echoing wide, the vocal choir
Would touch the soul with holy fire,
  The human heart exploring!

How beautiful, at close of day,
To sit beside our cot, and say,
  No evil can betide us:

For

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* See Dr. Mitchill's Nomenclature, in the Monthly Magazine.

For man no more, with iron hand,
Oppresses man throughout the land;
And God alone will guide us.

How beautiful, with her fair heart,
Who of my own has more than part;
To share her hopes and fearing;
And then, the little prattlers round
Shall lisp the days which labour crown'd
With prospects bright and cheering.

Then, prithee friend! come over sea,
And build a castle here with me,
So grand and so romantic;
And never take my word again,
If e'er thou sigh or suffer pain,
For crossing the Atlantic.

FREDONICUS.

ON HEARING SOME ADVICE GIVEN BY ONE LADY TO ANOTHER.

'TIS said, that, jealous of a name,
We all would praise confine,
And choose the path that leads to fame,
In our peculiar line.

But now, ye railers, cease to preach,
Amanda, be it known,
The art of pleasing wants to teach,
And yet it is her own.

INGARETHA.

IMITATION OF THE MUCH ADMIRED DIALOGUE BETWEEN HORACE AND LYDIA.

BY JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, ESQ.

HORACE.

WHILE, Lydia, I was lov'd by thee,
No youth was ever priz'd like me;
Soft round thy neck, I threw my arms,
And often kiss'd thy snow white charms:
More bless'd than e'en the Parthian king,
I sweetly passed the hours of spring.

LYDIA.

While Lydia did thy bosom fire,
And did with love thy breast inspire;
When Chloë's charms were spurn'd by thee,
And she was not preferr'd to me:
Attractive then was Lydia's name,
More priz'd than e'en the Ilian dame!

HORACE.

The Thracian girl, by gentle art,
With soft'ning music rules my heart;
Well vers'd th' harmonious harp to string,
Or in melodious strains to sing:
Ah! for my lov'd, my Chloë's sake,
The world this instant I'd forsake!

LYDIA.

Cataïs too, my breast has fir'd,
And all my soul with love inspir'd;
The Thurian youth, by magic art,
With wanton kisses rules my heart:
For him, my lov'd Cataïs' sake,
Oh! twice the world I would forsake!

HORACE.

But, ah! should Love once more invoke,
And bind us in his brazen yoke?
Should Horace spurn his Chloë's charms,
And fly once more to Lydia's arms?
Should Love throw ope his gates again,
Ah! what would say my Lydia then?

LYDIA.

E'en though Cataïs should display,
More lustre than the orb of day;
And you, my Horace,* fickle be,
Inconstant as the Adriatic sea;
Still could I pass with thee my life,
Be e'er thy mistress, or thy wife!

Bigods, February 7, 1808.

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* In the original *cortice levior*, which is a proverbial expression for inconstancy of character, and levity of disposition; in this sense, the poet here seems to have used it.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

IN Percy's Ballads, II. p. 127, are printed "Verses written by Elizabeth, while prisoner at Woodstock, with charcoal on a shutter", 1555. They were preserved by Hentzner, in his Travels. In Headley's Select Beauties of Antient Poetry, 2. p. 85, and in the "Specimens of the Early English Poets", printed for Edwards, 1790, 8vo. at p. 66, are "Verses by Q. Eliz. upon Mount Zeur's departure", beginning

I grieve, I dare not shew my discontent.

The following ditty on the factions raised by the Queen of Scots, while prisoner in England, and printed not long after, if not before, the beheading that unfortunate queen, was also composed by Elizabeth.

The doubt of future foes exiles my present joy,
And wit me learns to shun such snares, as threaten my annoy;
For falsehood now doth flow, and subjects' faith doth ebb,
Which would not be, if reason ruled, or wisdom weaved the web.
But clouds of joy untried do cloak aspiring minds,
Which turn to rain of late repent by course of changed winds
The top of hope supposed, the root of rue will be,
And fruitless all their grafted guiles; as shortly ye shall see.

Then

Then dazzled eyes with pride which great ambition blinds,
Shall be unseeled by worthy wights, whose falsehood Foresight finds.
The daughter of Debate, that else discord doth sow,
Shall reep no gain where former rule hath taught peace still to grow.
No foreign banished wight shall anchor in this port;
Our realm it brooks no strangers force, let them elsewhere resort.
Our rusty sword with rest shall first his edge employ,
To poll their tops that seek such change, and gape for lawless joy.

ESSEX.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, is recorded among the noble authors of England, for no other reason than Coxeter having seen one of Ovid's Epistles translated by him. This has been lost, and if it could be recovered, would only be valued as a curiosity. A few of his sonnets are in the Ashmolean Museum, which have no marks of poetic genius. He is a vigorous and elegant writer of prose. But if Essex was no poet, few noblemen of his age were more courted by poets. From Spenser to the lowest rhymer, he was the subject of numerous sonnets, or popular ballads. Even Sydney cannot be excepted. Evidence might be produced to prove, that he scarcely ever went out of England, or even left London, on the most frivolous enterprize, without a pastoral in his praise, or a panegyric in metre, which were sold and sung in the streets. Having interested himself in the fashionable poetry of the times, he was placed high in the ideal Arcadia then just established. And among other instances which might be adduced—on his return from Portugal, in 1589, he was complimented with a poem, called "An Egloge gratulatorie, intituled to the Right Honorable and renowned Shepherd of Albion's Arcadia, Robert Earl of Essex, and for his returne lately into England." This is a light in which Lord Essex is seldom viewed.—It may be questioned, if the Queen's fatal partiality, or his own inherent attraction, his love of literature, his heroism, integrity, and generosity—qualities which abundandy overbalance his presumption, his vanity, and impetuosity—had the greatest share in dictating these praises. If adulation were any where justifiable, it must be when paid to the man who endeavoured to save Spenser from starving in the streets of Dublin, and who buried him in Westminster Abbey, with becoming solemnity. Spenser was persecuted by Burleigh, because he was patronized by Essex.

BRITISH MERCHANTS.

At the time when Louis XIV. made all Italy tremble, and his armies, which had already possessed themselves of Savoy and Piedmont, were upon the point of taking Turin, Prince Eugene was compelled to march from the centre of Germany, in order to succour Savoy.—Having no money, without which cities cannot be either taken or defended, he addressed himself to some English merchants, who, *at an hour and a half's warning*, lent him 160,000l. By this, he was enabled to deliver Turin, and to defeat the French—after which, he wrote the following short letter to the persons who had disbursed him the above-mentioned sum:—"Gentlemen, I have rereceived your money, and flatter myself, that I have laid it out to your satifaction."—Such a circumstance as this may raise a just pride in every British merchant—and permit him to compare himself to a citizen of Rome in its best days.

This also reminds us of an anecdote, which is told of some merchants at Augsburg, in Germany, named Fuggers, who were very illustrious by their liberality to men of letters, and who could raise more money, it is said, than any Prince in Europe. To testify their gratitude to the Emperor Charles V. who had done them the honour to lodge in their house, when he passed through Augsburg; they one day, among other acts of magnificence, laid upon the hearth a large bundle of cinnamon, a merchandize then (about the year 1528) of great price; and lighted it with a note of hand of the Emperor for a very considerable sum, which they had lent him. This, it must be acknowledged, was a liberal way of discharging their imperial debtor.—*See Bayle, art. Fugger.*

FREEMASONS.

The society known by the name of Freemasons, is so called because they who first established it understood building and masonry; or perhaps the first principles of it were laid down by masons. But, whatever may have been their origin, they are now very numerous, and there is scarcely any country where there are not Freemasons. They trace their origin from the building of Solomon's Temple; and this, of all the circumstances which relate to their society, is the only thing they are permitted to communicate.

Notwithstanding the cloud which envelopes the proceedings of this society, it appears they attend to manners; and their secret is, by acts of disinterestedness, generosity, and kindness, to fasten those bonds which ought to unite mankind. If these be the principles of Freemasonry, the place in which they meet should be considered as the Temple of Friendship, at the gate of which is the God of Silence.

SPANISH PRIDE.

The gravity and sonorousness of the Spanish language give the rhodomontades, so often made use by the Spaniards, more appearance of reality, than when uttered in another language.

A Florentine walking with a Spaniard in Florence, during the time of the Medici, they met the Grand Duke, with his brother the Cardinal. The Florentine asked his companion, if he was not highly delighted with seeing those two princes? The Spaniard, after being repeatedly asked, at length replied—"*En Espagna, tenemos quarenta como el Cardinal; dies como el Gran-duque; dos como el Papa; y uno como Dios. Los quarenta, son los quarenta Canonigos de Toledo; los dues, son los dies grandes de Espagna; los dos como el Papa, son los Arçobispos de Toledo, y de Sevilla; el uno como Dios, es nuestro Rey.*"

At Rome, it was common to see an innumerable quantity of poor persons of all nations, to whom, at certain hours, some of the monasteries gave soup daily. A Castilian, who had just arrived, and did not know at what hour the distribution was made, applied to a French ecclesiastic for information. The vanity of the Spaniard would not permit him to ask plainly at whose house they gave the soup—it was a sort of question that appeared to him too mean. After endeavouring for some time to find a mode of expression not quite so low, he thought it was better to ask the Frenchman, if he had taken his chocolate? "My chocolate!" replied the ecclesiastic, "how do you suppose I am to pay for it? I live on charity, and am waiting for the distribution of the soup at the Convent of the Franciscans."—"Then you have not been there yet," said the Castilian. "No," replied the Frenchman, "I am now going—it is just time."—"I beg you will conduct me thither," said the Don, "and you will then see *Don Antonio Perez de Valcabro de Redia de Montura de Veza, &c. &c.* give to posterity an example of his humility." "And who are these people?" asked the Priest. "It is I," replied the Spaniard. "If so," answered the Frenchman, "you had better have said an example of a good appetite."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. SAMUEL SALTER'S (WATFORD), *for an Apparatus, for the Purpose of drying Malt, Hops, or any other Grain.*

THE entrance of the kiln-hole or fire place, is inclosed with a cast or wrought-iron frame, or with any other suitable article, that the heat of the inclosed fire will not destroy. In the frame two doors are fixed, one at or near the top, the other at or near the bottom, of sufficient dimensions to admit the supply of fuel for the fire, and also for taking out the cinders and ashes beneath the fire. In the upper door is an aperture, of proper size to admit the necessary quantity of air to carry off the steam that may arise from the malt, hops, or any kind of grain intended to be dried: the size of the aperture must depend on the nature and construction of the kiln; and as in the different stages of drying any of the articles before specified, it is requisite to vary the quantity of air admitted, a slide or regulator is affixed to the door for that purpose. In the lower door is also an aperture, with a slide or regulator to admit more or less air, as the state of the fire may require. The bars on which the fire is placed are either of cast or wrought iron, and placed at the distance of about half an inch from each other, in order not only to make the fire burn freely, but that a considerable quantity of air may pass through the fire; and being rarefied thereby, will greatly assist both in drying the articles before specified, and carrying off the steam also; the number and length of the bars must be governed by the size of the kiln. The sides of the kiln-hole or fire-place, are cast-iron, about half an inch thick, and in that part on each side against which the fire lies, is a piece of cast or wrought iron, about eighteen inches long, six inches deep, and two inches thick, to project into the fire-place, which not only prevents the sides from being destroyed by the fire; but being kept red hot, necessarily

rily throws a great heat into the body of the kiln. The upper edge of the projecting piece may be bevelled off, to prevent the coals or fuel resting on it, and thereby damaging the sides. The top of each of the sides, forms the base of an arch of cast iron, or any other material that will answer the purpose, of about the same thickness as the sides. The ash-hole beneath the fire, should be about eighteen inches long, twelve inches wide, and twelve inches deep.

MR. ROBERT BARLOW'S (SPRING-GARDENS), *for an Aromatic Composition to be worn as an ornamental Part of Dress by Ladies and Gentlemen, and for various other useful Purposes, which Aromatic Composition he denominates "Ebenbosamic and Ebengavatui bosamic Compositions," &c.*

Take of various aromatic herbs agreeable to the scent required, one pound well dried by the solar rays, beat the same in a mortar to a powder, and put them in a wide-mouthed jar or bottle made of glass, and as much of the best alcohol or high rectified spirits of wine as will cover or rise above the surface when pressed down six inches; then place such jar or bottle in the rays of the sun for six or seven days, more or less as may be required, then draw off the same by distillation; when this aromatic spirit is fully prepared, there must be dissolved therein, such aromatic gums as it may be thought necessary to select, of each one ounce; when the mucilage is ready, mix with the same rose-wood powder, Turkey rose-leaves and orris-root, until it becomes the consistency of paste; then add to the composition, being in weight one pound, the following essentials; otto of roses three drachms, oil of cloves four drachms, best grain musk four drachms, frankincense and myrrh each two drachms, and oil of sweet nuts one ounce, these essentials being previously well ground in a marble mortar; after which, add such colours from fruits, flowers, &c. as saffron, cochineal, saunders, safflower, &c. as fancy shall dictate; then to be formed into any required shapes or forms, in moulds prepared for that purpose in the usual way.

Remarks.—We have given Barlow's specification in his own words; but the title we have taken the liberty of abridging. This composition or paste is, we are informed, capable of imitating in appearance all kinds of variegated marbles, stones, Egyptian and Scotch, and displaying their most wonderful and beautiful colours and veins, so that the most scrutinizing eye, being scarcely able to discover whether they are natural productions finished by art, or an artificial composition. What the various useful purposes, besides that of decorating the dress, to which this composition can be applied, we have not been told, unless it be the "delectable fragrance," which it possesses, which is said to be indestructible, and which it will communicate to every thing near it. Something indeed is said of its being an amulet; but neither in Mr. B's specification, nor in his own observations upon it, does he lead the public to expect that it will act as a preservative from either the corporeal or mental ills of life.

MR. GEORGE HAWKS'S (GATESHEAD, DURHAM), *for a Method of making and keeping in repair, Cast-iron Wheels for Coal-waggons, &c.*

The usual method of making iron wheels for coal-waggons, and other carriages where such wheels are applicable, is to cast their arms and rims in one entire piece, by which method they are partially weakened by the irregular contracting of the arms and rims in cooling, and are consequently subject to be frequently broken from trifling shocks or jerks; and when the rims are worn out or broken, or when any other part of the wheel is injured, the whole wheel becomes useless, and must be replaced by an entire new one; these defects are removed by this invention, which consists simply in making or casting the wheel in two or more parts, and in joining those parts together by screws, &c. By this method the injuries occasioned by the contraction of the metal are avoided, the wheel is much stronger with the same weight of metal, and in the end prodigiously less expensive than those cast in the common way of one piece; for when partially injured by wear or accident, they can be repaired with little expense, whilst those on the old plan must be replaced by new ones on every accident. In the old method the manufacturer is compelled to select the softest iron for his purpose, not only for the sake of avoiding the accidents alluded to, but also of preventing that of an entire fracture in cooling; a soft material operates against the durability, of the wheel, and is by this method not only not requisite, but the patentee is enabled to select such metal as is best suited to the purpose of durability, and to replace worn-out or broken rims with new ones, to the old uninjured arms, or new arms to serviceable rims,

rims. Thus he asserts that wheels made according to this method will combine strength, durability, and economy.

MR. WILLIAM WELLER (CAVENDISH SQUARE) *for a Method of manufacturing Copper Plates for printing Policies to secure Persons from loss of Property of certain Descriptions.*

Mr. Weller proposes to open an office for insuring persons against loss of property by burglaries, highway robberies, horse-stealing, private theft, &c. &c. The policies for this purpose he proposes to have taken off from highly finished copper plates, on which shall be engraved in a masterly style the patentee's own head, his Majesty's arms, and the figure of justice. The advantages expected to result from this invention are, 1. An indemnification from loss of property at present unprotected. 2. The assistance of the office in detecting and bringing offenders to justice. 3. Grants to the widow, child, or children, upon the husband or father being killed in defending any property insured by these policies, in case of attack. 4. Giving additional rewards to persons who shall detect and apprehend persons robbing, or attempting to rob houses, property, or persons insured by this office, which, as regards houses, will be easily discovered by the plate attached to the buildings.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN, HISTORY, *and* PROGRESS, *of* PRINTING *in* STEREOTYPE, *commonly called the* ART *of* BLOCK-PRINTING; *read to the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE, *by* A. G. CAMUS.

IT often happens, says the author, that in the first stages of a new discovery, the terms that are resorted to, in order to designate the materials of which it is composed, are vague and uncertain. Sometimes, a single term is applied to things that are not the same—and sometimes the terms are multiplied, because the things, although the same, are represented under different points of view. Thus, of late years, the words *polytypage*, *stereotypy*, *monotypy*, and *homotypy*, have been introduced, and frequently made use of to represent different modes of multiplying copies of works, through the medium of printing; the word polytypage has been applied to means that were not the same; and the terms stereotypy, monotypy, and homotypy, have sometimes been used for processes of the same kind, and sometimes for those of a different kind. In this state of the case, says the author, I think it materially requisite, first of all, to define the terms made use of—as, likewise, to designate those which I shall retain in this memoir, and to fix the sense of them.

The noun substantive, which serves as the basis, or root, of all the terms here quoted, is the Greek word τυπος, which signifies a sign, mark, or form, as applied to printing, and which is capable of being multiplied, by striking off impressions of it. The adjectives that are added to the substantives in composition, are mostly πολυς, which signifies *multus*, or *numerous, frequent*; στερεος, *solidus*, *solid*, or *immoveable*; μονος, *solus*, *sole*, or *only*; and ὁμος, *similis*, or *like*. From these words come *polytypé* and *polytypage*, which signifies a *multiplication of the type*; *stereotype*, which signifies a *solid type*; *monotype*, which signifies a *solitary type*; and *homotype*, which signifies a *similitude of type*. The words *polytype*, *polytypage*, designate the methods resorted to, to multiply the signs of our thoughts, of writing, or of designs, whether this be performed through the medium of engraving in copper, or by other methods connected with printing properly so called. (The words "properly so called," are introduced here, in order to take away from the term printing the latitude of signification, which renders it common both to the action of the printer in copper-plate, and to that of the printer in moveable characters. It is to this last that we allude, whenever mention is made of printing alone, and without the addition of the words, "copper-plate.") The words stereotype, monotype, and homotype, designate the methods of multiplying writing, or rather of multiplying the editions of books, by processes peculiar to the art of printing. Of these four terms, the author only retains two, with their derivatives, polytype, and stereotype. The first, polytype, or topolytype, he applies to the multiplication of

writing

writing or of designs, by processes which are connected, more or less, with the art of engraving in copper: the second term he applies to the multiplication of a written page, or of a book, by means that are connected with the art of printing.

The author proceeds to observe that the first attempts of printing consisted in the impressions from blocks, formed of a single piece of wood, on which was engraved, in relief, the discourse of which it was intended to multiply the copies. A second epoch in the art was that in which the letters were separated, in order to compose pages of them, by again uniting them, so as to distribute them afterwards, and put them together afresh.

It was found that much inconvenience was incurred, by making use of engraved blocks, or plates, in a single piece. In this case, it was necessary to prepare as many blocks as the book had pages, and to engrave as many letters as there were in the discourse, each being only of use in the spot where it was fixed. The letters were not uniform, and the faults of the engraver could not be repaired, unless by means of pegs or pins, which rarely possessed the solidity of compact wood. There was one advantage, however, to be found in the process, viz. that there was no necessity to take off a great number of copies at once, as the forms remained entire, and copies were only printed in proportion to their sale. But this advantage did not counterbalance the inconveniencies, and it was not in itself exempt from some particular disadvantages. The wooden blocks, alternately wetted and dried, grew the worse for wear, so as to split, and could never be relied on as likely to be of long service. Of course, the process was discontinued soon after the method was discovered of composing pages with moveable characters, and of compleating the publication of a volume, consisting of a hundred pages, with a quantity of characters which would hardly have made up four or five leaves, if these four or five leaves were to have been preserved entire.

In the sequel, the facility of taking off the copies, only in proportion to the sale, became a subject of occasional regret. This was particularly felt with respect to those works, the sale of which, without being immediate and rapid, was however sure, in a certain number of successive years, such as classical and school books, bibles, &c. The bookseller, calculating before-hand the quantum of paper that would be requisite for a number of copies, the sale of which could not be compleated till the lapse of ten years, the expences of warehouse-room, and the possible waste or loss of his copies, would have found it very convenient to preserve the forms, in order to take off an impression, as occasion might serve; but then the printer must be paid for the metal which was unemployed, and warehouses were also wanted wherein to deposit the forms, the mass of which would become enormous, when the book was of any great size. In some considerable printing-houses, where the capital was large, and there was a great quantity of characters, or letter, attempts were made to preserve the forms in their composed state. This method was practised at Halle, in Saxony, at the Orphan-house office, and for this reason certain books were to be had there much cheaper than elsewhere; but it appears, that similar attempts by others were not equally successful, as the Jew Athias, of Amsterdam, who attempted to keep, during a series of years, all the forms of a large English bible, was ruined by the undertaking.

The author next proceeds to mention the copy of a stereotype bible, which was sent from Leyden to Paris, in 1801. The forms of this work, which are still entire, and in excellent preservation, (although many thousand copies have been taken off) were made by an artist named Vander Mey, about the beginning of the last century. Mention is also made of a Greek New Testament, in small characters, the forms of which are still preserved, and are in the possession of Messrs. Luchtmans, of Leyden, whose grandfather, Samuel Luchtmans, book-seller, was at the expence of having prepared, by the same artist, the stereotype plates of a Dutch bible in folio, (this last is now in the possession of the bookseller, Elwe), and likewise a Greek New Testament, (small characters, in twenty-fours), the plates of which are still preserved, and in the possession of the Luchtmans. Lastly, the same artist executed the Syriac New Testament, and the Syriac Lexicon of Schauf (a well known work) two volumes, in quarto. The forms of this last work have been sold or destroyed, and these are, it seems, the only publications the author is acquainted with, which the Batavians have executed in stereotype characters.

In later times, recourse has been had to

to other methods, in order to effect the same object, viz. that of preserving the forms of a book entire, with a view to taken off copies from it, in any number, and at any time that may be deemed requisite. One that naturally presented itself, was to compose pages, with the moveable characters that are used in printing, to sink or lay the forms in clay or plaster, and thus to construct a hollow form, cast, or mould, wherein to run metal; but the perfect execution of this was attended with many difficulties.

This process, supposing the execution perfect, had its several advantages; the forms of a book might be preserved whole, during any length of time, and without any great expence, as the forms thus employed did not require so considerable a thickness, as forms composed of moveable characters; neither was there so great a quantity of characters wanting, but even less than in the business of ordinary printing. It would be enough, in some measure, to have characters to compose a page; since, after having formed the cast of this page, the moveable characters might be disarranged, distributed, and made use of, to compose a second page. Lastly, there was no dissimilarity between the characters to be apprehended, and the forms were not liable to crack or spoil, as they were not made of wood, but of metal.

It has been objected by some critics, that this process tends to reduce printing to its infant state, and that it renders useless the noble art of composing forms with moveable characters; but this the author denies. The form, he says, which shall have been run in the mould, or cast, will be of one single piece like the wooden block, or page, that used to be engraved on, about the year 1440; but this circumstance of its being all of a piece, will be the only property common to the two forms. The characters of the metal form will not be unequal, as those of the wooden form used to be, but will be equal and identical. In forming the cast, the most beautiful characters may be made use of, and the moulded or cast form (still supposing, however, that the execution be perfect), will exactly represent these beautiful characters. This process, therefore, (says the author), far from bringing back printing to its infant or primitive state, augments the vigour of the art, and furnishes it with the means of undertaking new improvements.

The most ancient specimens in the kind of process, here described, that the author is acquainted with, are the cast forms, for printing the Calendars that are placed at the head of church books. Lottin assures us, that this method was practised at Paris, from about the close of the seventeenth century. This assertion of Lottin, the accuracy of which no one has impeached, is sufficient, according to our author, to secure to the French the invention of stereotype forms, run or cast, as before-mentioned. He further observes, that a certain French compositor, now living, remembers these forms having been used by Valleyre, a printer of Paris, before the year 1735; nevertheless, he adds, from a spirit of indifference too common to Frenchmen, the invention has been attributed to Ged, a Scotchman. The fact, he says, is, that the attempts of Ged only date from the year 1725, long after the end of the seventeenth century, and that his Sallust did not appear till 1739; many years after the use of copper-plates, or forms, by Valleyre. The copper forms do not give so fine an impression as lead mixed with antimony, but tolerably good impressions can be executed with them, and the invention consisted in casting the plate, it being easy afterwards to select a different metal. It has been observed, that the Calendar of Valleyre, contained only a small number of pages; but it is evident, says the author, that to discover the method of printing one page, is to discover that of printing a hundred. Hence, he concludes, that a Scotchman brought to perfection what a Frenchman invented; and at present, he says, the French have greatly surpassed all the improvements of the Scotchman.

Respecting William Ged, the author informs us, that he was a goldsmith at Edinburgh, and that about the year 1725, he conceived the idea of printing books with cast plates, and that he worked upon this project, from 1725 to 1739. The better to execute his design, he removed to London, where he entered into partnership with two brothers named Fennor; one of whom was a letter-founder, and the other a bookseller. When they had compleated a form of moveable characters, they ran or spread over it a composition of plaster, which became a mould, in which was poured the material that is commonly made use of for the printing types. The result was a solid form, or block, applicable to the purpose of printing. Ged and his partners obtained from the University of Cambridge the privilege of printing the Bible and Prayer-book;

book; but they were, it seems, much thwarted by the booksellers and printers, from motives of jealousy. Numberless were the vexations which Ged experienced in the editions of the Prayer-book, which he had prepared; the text was purposely corrupted, and published full of faults and mistakes, in order to discredit his undertaking.

Ged returned to Edinburgh, broken down in his fortunes, but he did not lose sight of his former plan. In conjunction with his son James, who had served an apprenticeship to a printer, he brought out an edition of Sallust. He was subjected to fresh trials, and in 1745 a charge of high treason was preferred against him, as an accomplice in the rebellion; but he was pardoned, in consideration of the secret he was in possession of, for printing by a new process.

William Ged died in 1749. James, his son, published in 1761, a Memoir, wherein he extolled the advantages of the method pursued by his father; he proposed a subscription, in order to bring out some new editions, by the same process; but it does not appear that the subscription was ever promoted, or that, since the Sallust, there was ever published, either by William or by James, any other book printed with cast plates or blocks.

Phillip Denis Pierres, a very ingenious printer of Versailles, has now in his possession a copy of Sallust, by Ged, and also one of the cast plates that had been used in the printing it. The author observes, that he has seen both the book and the form: the title of the book is, "C. Crispi Sallustii Belli Catalinarii et Jugurthiani historiæ. Edinburgi. Guili. Ged, aurifaber Edinensis, non typis mobilibus, ut vulgo fieri solet, sed tabellis seu laminis fusis excudebat, 1739." The size is duodecimo; number of pages 150. The plate preserved by Pierres, is that of page 44. The material is the same as what is used for the common types, the lines are in number thirty-five, not including those of the running title, or of the catch-word formed of the word *gatue*.

From certain works published in Germany, about the year 1740, it appears that some attempts were made in the art of block-printing, similar to those of Ged, and to those which have been since adopted in France. A printer, of Erfurt, named J. Michel Funckter, published in the year 1740, a small book in German, the title of which may be thus rendered, "A short but useful introduction to the cutting of wooden blocks, to the making of letters, ornaments, and other figures, and (after a long detail of other objects), to the art of preparing plaster for forming moulds or casts of sand to run or cast letters, vignettes, tail-pieces, and medals, and to form matrices." In the first and second chapters, the formation of casts in plaster, and of sand casts, are treated of. The process herein described, bears a great resemblance to that which the gravers of coins and medals make use of, when they wish to take off proofs from their dies. They pour melted lead on paper, or on their table, and just at the moment when it is almost ready to become fixed, they precipitate with the hand their die on the metal in fusion, striking with force and celerity, that the metal may be introduced into the smallest cavities. By this means a relief is obtained from the print of the die. The author wishes to know at what period this practice, now common, originated in France. There is no mention of it, he says, in the old Encyclopédie; but it is described in the Dictionary of Arts and Trades, by Joubert, (edition of 1773) and from thence it has passed into the New Encyclopédie. According to the author's information, the practice has been in use upwards of a century.

In Germany, the process described in the Erfurt publication of 1740, has not been discontinued. On this subject, the author finds two important articles in the German Encyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, publishing, or lately published, at Frankfort on the Maine. The first article is in the first volume published in 1778, under the word *Abklatschen*, of which the following is an extract: "Wooden blocks, such as what are engraved for vignettes being expensive, prints are made in metal, which are less costly, but also less pure and not so beautiful. In their fabrication, melted lead is made use of, and the piece engraved in wood is plunged into it. The lead when cooled, represents a form or matrix. This matrix is then smoked with resinous bits of wood, or else is rubbed lightly with very fine chalk, in order to prevent the adherence of the metals, in the operation that is to follow. Melted metal, of the sort proper for types, is then poured into a little box, and an impression is made on the matrix of lead, by striking. The force of the blow causes the metal to penetrate into all the cavities of the matrix,

matrix, and a print is then obtained almost similar to the piece engraved in wood. Sometimes it is necessary to touch it with the graver, and it is then fixed on a little square table."

The second article is in the fourth volume of the Encyclopædia, published in 1780. "With respect to pieces of a larger dimension, (says this article) it will be requisite to get, and to prepare spath, to beat or pound it very fine, to moisten it with a solution of sal-ammoniac, and then to press it into a form or frame. The engraved piece is laid and forcibly held in it; it is then drawn back, the mass of spath is suffered to dry, and the melted metal is poured upon it. The form is then gently shaken, that the metal may penetrate into all the crevices; and the print which the metal yields, when it is cooled, will only want to be slightly touched with the graver."

Darcet, a member of the National Institute, published in the "Journal de Medecine" (for June, 1773), some experiments relative to certain metallic mixtures, which have this property, that they are subject to grow soft, and even to melt, and to run in boiling water. Darcet does not lay claim to the merit of these discoveries, in the first instance. He attributes the honour of them to Newton, to Homberg, and to Muschenbrock; but to their observations, he added new experiments and positive results. These results are among others, 1. That sixteen parts of bismuth, four of pewter, three of lead, make a composition or mixture, which turns very soft in boiling water, and which congeals like an amalgama, when half cold. 2. That eight parts of this bismuth, five parts of lead, and three of pewter, make a mixture which melts before the water comes to boiling. The effect is the same, whether in large or in small masses.

In general, the same metals have more or less hardness and fusibility, according to the preparations, or to the mixed substances that are applied to them. Of a pure metal, it has been remarked, that it is softer than a mixed metal. Pure metal receives the impressions better, but does not keep them so well. Metal, beaten cold, is harder than that which has been annealed. Lead and tin melt more readily, when they are in a state of combination, than when separate.

The author then introduces, (from a Memoir by Rochon), an experiment of the late Dr. Franklin, made in America, to perform printing as rapidly as writing. This method consisted in writing on paper with ink stiffened with gum. The writing was sprinkled with sand, or grains of cast iron, sifted or pulverized, and then inclosed between two boards, or plates. One of these two flat surfaces which is to receive the engraving, should be of wood, or of a soft metal, such as pewter or copper; the other may be of hard stone, or of iron. These two plates, submitted to the action of a press, will force the writing into the softer metal. The The wooden or metal surface will then yield a copy of the writing, and the plate, according to the method used by the engravers, will serve to give as many copies as the depth of the engraving will allow.

Rochon remarks, that the copies obtained by this process, are not beautiful to the eye; and he had recourse to a method which was not liable to the same objection. This is to write with a steel point on a copper plate, varnished according to the method of the engravers. The plate is covered with aqua fortis; and the letters that are formed, when the varnish is taken off, with the point that has been used for writing, will be found engraved, and copies may be taken from them. It is true that these copies are inverted, but counter-copies may be taken off on the spot, which read in the right direction. Thus, for example, twelve copies may be taken off, and while the ink is yet fresh, let a blank leaf, wetted and prepared, be put between each, and then with a single act of the press, twelve counter, or secondary copies will be obtained very neat, and very legible.

Rochon concludes, by saying, that this method will never become equal to that of engraving; but that it will be found very useful in all cases, where it may be necessary to produce a rapid multiplication of copies.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

A SURVEY of the County of Sussex, drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture. By the Rev. Arthur Young, price 11s. in boards.

An immediate and effectual Mode of raising the Rental of the Landed Property of England, and rendering Great Britain independent of other Nations for a Supply of Bread Corn. By a Scotch Farmer, 8vo. 4s.

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Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev. Cornelius Winter, 8vo. 9s.

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The Jew of Mogadore, an Opera. By Richard Cumberland, esq. 2s. 6d.

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A Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the most noble the Marquis of Stafford, in the Cleveland House Gallery, London. Embracing a List of the Pictures: and some illustrative Anecdotes, with descriptive Accounts of the Execution, Composition, and characteristic Merits of the principal Paintings. Embellished with a View of the New Gallery, and a Plan of the whole suite of Apartments. By John Britton, F. S. A. royal octavo, 10s. 6d: and demy octavo, 7s.

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A Tract on the Nutriferous System in Men, Quadrupeds, and Birds, and in all Creatures, which have Livers. By James Rymer, Surgeon, R. N. 2s. 6d.

Anniversary Orations, delivered March 8, 1808, before the Medical Society, on the General Structure and Physiology of Plants, compared with those of Animals, and the mutual Convertibility of their Organic Elements. By John Mason Good, A. M. Secretary to the Society, 2s.

MILITARY.

The Annual List of the Officers of the Militia of the United Kingdom.

Practical Observations on the Errors committed by Generals and Field Officers, commanding Armies and Detachments, from the Year 1743, to the present Time. By William Armstrong, Esq. late Adjutant-General to his Majesty's Forces, 7s.

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The Archaiology of Wales, vol. 3, large 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Picture of London, a new Edition, for 1808; with numerous Plans, price 5s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE History and Antiquities of Cleveland, by the Rev. JOHN GRAVES, is nearly completed at press, and will be ready for publication, and delivered to subscribers, in the month of June. Owing to the great advance in the price of paper, printing, &c. since the proposals were first published, and there being an increased number of pages, and many additional engravings, the price to non-subscribers will be advanced.

Mr. FENTON, who some time since announced his intention of publishing A Historical Tour through the County of Pembroke, for which he has been long engaged in collecting materials, is now proceeding with that work, and will shortly put it to press. It will be embellished with a variety of engravings from drawings by Sir Richard Hoare. The author intends this work as part of a general Description of South Wales, to form a companion to Mr. Pennant's Account of North Wales.

It is also Mr. Fenton's design to publish about the same time with his Account of Pembrokeshire, a new and enlarged edition, in three quarto volumes, of Mr. Pennant's Works. With this view he means to go over the ground travelled by that author, to collect what materials may have escaped his researches, and to explore other districts of North Wales, which were not visited by Mr. Pennant. In this excursion he will be accompanied by Sir Richard Hoare, who has volunteered his service to supply whatever drawings may be deemed desirable, and to superintend the engraving of them. Other drawings will also be given from Pennant's Collection.

Mr. MAYNE, author of the poem of Glasgow, has in the press, and will publish in the course of the month, the Siller Gun, a poem in four cantos; founded on an ancient custom of shooting for a silver gun, given as a prize to the best marksman among the corporations of Dumfries. The poem will be illustrated by notes and a glossary.

Mr. ALNUTT, of Henley, has announced A General History of the Inland Navigations of England and Wales, by the various existing Navigable Rivers and Canals;

Canals; accompanied by maps of each, with accounts of the trade, profits, capital, &c. &c. It will be published in twenty-five parts, at 7*s.* each; and the first part will appear in January next. Such a work has long been wanted, and we wish it success.

Mr. NICHOLSON's new Chemical Dictionary will make its appearance about Midsummer, in one large volume, octavo.

Dr. CAREY will, in a few days, publish a new edition of his "Latin Prosody made easy," with considerable additions and improvements. It contains a minute account of above fifty different species of verse, a Metrical Key to the Lyrics of Horace, a copious and complete Index, &c. &c.

The same author has just issued proposals for teaching in four lessons, what he calls "Short-hand shortened;" the whole comprised in fifteen characters of the most simple kind, viz. four right lines, one ascending hair-stoke, four semicircles, four curved lines or segments of a larger circle, and two small circles or loops drawn in contrary directions, as exhibited in his card.

Mr. WALTER WILSON has in the press the History and Antiquities of Dissenting Chapels and Meeting-houses, in and about London; including a chronological series of Ministers at each place, and anecdotes of their lives and characters; and to be accompanied with portraits from original paintings. The work has, we learn, engaged his attention for many years.

The Royal College of Surgeons, on the 9th inst. adjudged the Jacksonian Prize, for 1807, to JOHN HYSLOP, esq. of Fenchurch-street, for the best Dissertation on "Diseases of the Eye, and its appendages, and the Treatment of them." The same gentleman obtained the prize from the College, in 1805, for the best Treatise on "Injuries of the Head from external Violence."

On Wednesday, the 4th day of May, the British and Foreign Bible Society held their Fourth Annual Meeting at the New London Tavern, Cheapside. A very gratifying report of proceedings, both at home and abroad, was read by Lord Teignmouth, the President, from the chair: this was succeeded by several interesting extracts of correspondence from different parts of the world, relative to the printing and distribution of the Scriptures. The President was supported by the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Durham and Salisbury, Messrs. Wilberforce, Babington, &c. all of whom (the Archbishop excepted) took an active part in the business of the day. The Society's report, with interesting extracts of correspondence, list of subscribers, state of the fund, &c. will shortly be published.

At the late meeting of the Literary Fund, a project was started, for the erection of a monument to the memory of JOHN LOCKE. The idea was received with much applause, and there is reason to hope that so laudable a design will be generally encouraged. The Editor of the Monthly Magazine has no objection, *pro tempore*, to receive the names of gentlemen who may be disposed to aid the plan with their subscriptions and advice.

Mr. CUMBERLAND, has in the press, a novel, to be entitled, John de Lancaster. It is the work which he announces in his Memoirs in the following words "I have also planned, and in great part finished, one more novel, upon which I have bestowed much time and care, anxious to leave something behind me which may instruct the scholar as well as the idler, something which gravity may read without contempt, and modesty without a blush: a work of fancy that may prove I have not quite exhausted my capacity to amuse, nor quite abandoned my endeavours to instruct."

Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of Newcastle, has in the press and nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on the Progressive Endeavours to improve the Manufacture and Duration of Cordage, with a Discussion on the Means of causing Ships to ride at Anchor with greater Safety.

The Rev. Mr. FURNESS, of Ponteland, Northumberland, is about to publish, by subscription, a Treatise on Land-Surveying, for the use of Schools, to be called, the Practical Surveyor.

Mr. RENNY, author of the work entitled, a Demonstration of the Necessity of Free Trade to the East Indies, has in the press another work on the State of the East India Company.

Mr. CROMEK will very shortly present to the public Mr. William Blake's Illustrations of Blair's Grave, etched by Mr. Louis Schiavonetti.

Mr. CRABB has in the press a second part of his work, called the Preceptor and his Pupils, in which a comparison is made of the syntax of all languages, and special rules, dialogues, exercises, and examinations, are given of the English language.

The Rev. DAVID BLAIR, whose Class-Book

Book has obtained currency in all schools, is engaged on a new English Grammar, which, it may be anticipated from his former productions, will be likely to claim the general preference of teachers.

Mr. BICHENO has in the press a new and enlarged edition of the Signs of the Times, with a second Appendix on the present Aspect of public Affairs, and which will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

A work, entitled Musæ Seatonianæ, will be published in June. It contains a collection of the poems which have gained the annual prize founded by Mr. Seaton, at the University of Cambridge, from the first institution of the premium, in 1750, to the present time.

Mr. HUGH MURRAY will publish, in a few days, a work, entitled Enquiries, Historical and Moral, respecting the Character of Nations, and the Progress of Society. In this work, it will be the author's object to exhibit a view of the moral history of man; of the manners and characters of nations, and the circumstances on which these are dependent. He has endeavoured to ascertain what these circumstances are, and to illustrate them by a survey of the various aspects under which society appears in the earlier stages of its progress.]

The friends of the late Mr. FREEBAIRN, and several noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of the Fine Arts, have opened a subscription for the relief of his widow and children. The works of art produced by Mr. Freebairn after his return from Italy, are too well known and valued to require eulogium. Those who estimate rare talents, combined with unremitting assiduity, will be happy to possess this opportunity of rewarding in the persons of his family, exertions, which only the circumstance of his death could have frustrated, and which would otherwise have secured to his widow and sons an independence, without having recourse to the necessity of a public application. The following persons have undertaken to receive subscriptions:—Messrs. Boydell and Co. Cheapside; Messrs. Masterman and Co. White Hart court, Lombard-street; Messrs. Veres and Co. Lombard-street; Messrs. Birch, Chambers, and Hobbs, Bond-street; and the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Dr. SATTERLEY and Dr. YOUNG, propose to give two courses of Medical Lectures next winter, at the Middlesex hospital. Dr. Satterley's will be Clinical Lectures; and any of the pupils of the hospital attending them, will have the privilege of seeing the patients whose cases are discussed. He will be assisted in the department of morbid anatomy, by Mr. Cartwright. Dr. Young's course will be on the Elements of the Medical Sciences in general, and on the Practice of Physic in particular. It has been erroneously stated, in several periodical publications, that Dr. Young had a large medical work nearly ready for the press: the mistake arose from his having been for some time engaged in the preparation of these lectures.

A member of the University of Oxford has just published a small work, entitled The Essentials of English Grammar, on a practical Plan for the Use of Classical and French Schools. In this work he has endeavoured to supply what seems to be very much wanted in classical schools; namely, an English grammar that will lay a foundation for classical and French literature, without violating the purity of the English language. It contains such rules to distinguish the parts of speech, and such a guide to parsing, as are not to be found in any other grammar.

The Rev. Mr. STAWELL, of Cork, has in the press a translation of the Georgics of Virgil, with copious notes and annotations, illustrative of the rural economy and agriculture of the ancients.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the press, a work entitled, The Diseases of Edinburgh; in which the sources of the permanent, or regularly returning diseases of that city are pointed out, and the entire removal of these sources, as well as the method of cure of the diseases they induce, are explained.

The following works are in the Clarendon press: Lowth on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, 2 vols. 8vo. Vota Abdollatiphi, Arabic and Latin. Griesbach's Greek Testament, 2 vols. 8vo. Burnet's Abridgment of the History of the Reformation, 8vo.

The sixth and last volume of the new edition of Holinshed's Chronicle, is in a state of considerable forwardness. The booksellers, who undertook the publication of this work, and of other scarce and valuable Chronicles, have just sent that of Hall to the press.

A new translation of the celebrated Memoirs of Marmontel, written by himself, has just been completed by the Author of the Swiss Emigrants. It is accomplained

companied by a Preface, illustrative of some peculiarities of French manners, particularly in the literary and fashionable circles, which may render the work more easily understood; and by notes, which contain notices of characters and events alluded to in the course of the original work, and not generally known in this country.

At the last meeting of the Wernerian Society, the president, Professor Jamieson, read an account of a method of constructing and colouring mineralogical maps, a satisfactory description of which method cannot be given without drawings. Maps, executed according to this plan, distinctly exhibit the figure of the cliffs, terraces, ranges, and groups of mountains; and the colouring affords a true and harmonious representation of the alternation, extent, and relative position of the different rocks that appear on the surface. At the same time, the professor laid before the society a series of mineralogical queries, which he had drawn up with a view to direct the attention of mineralogists to the particular objects pointed out to them.

Mr. James Phœnix, of Liverpool, has invented a fire-alarm. By means of the expansion of heated air, water is forced out of a glass vessel upon a piece of loaf sugar, about half an inch square, the melting of which allows a spring to escape. This spring communicates with an alarm, or rings the bell in the lobby; but one of these alarms would be requisite for every room in a house.

Mr. J. I. Hawkins, of Titchfield-street, has established a museum for the reception and exhibition of useful mechanical inventions and improvements. Although his own inventions constitute the leading feature of the exhibition, yet it is not exclusively confined to these, for the inventions and improvements of others are and will be introduced. In the list which he gives of those that are now exhibiting, or in preparation, may be noticed the following curious contrivances: a cock, by which a servant can draw no more liquor than is ordered. —a machine, to be towed across a river, which will at the same moment draw on paper, to any reduced scale, the exact shape of the bottom; shewing, at one view, the depth of water in every part, together with the width of the river—a violin to fold up for the pocket—artificial ears to assist the deaf, which can be worn out of sight without inconvenience.

Mr. Thomas Warren, jun. schoolmaster of Bury, has exhibited an engraved slate of his invention, by which any person may learn to write without the use of pen, ink, paper, or a master.—This invention, it is thought, far exceeds any thing that has yet been laid before the public for teaching the children of the poor the art of writing.

GERMANY.

Professor Stromeyer, of Gottingen, has published in thirty-two whole sheet tables, a systematic arrangement of the different substances which are the particular objects of chemical science, with a pretty copious collection of synonyms in German, Latin, French, and English. The only innovation he has allowed himself, is the classing of oil, sugar, starch, gluten, and several other vegetable and animal matters, as oxides with compound radicals, consisting either of carbon and hidrogen, or carbon, hidrogen, and nitrogen. Among these he makes wax differ from fixed oil only, in being more oxided, and adipocere from fat in the same manner.

The same gentleman has likewise communicated part of the results of his chemical investigation of the union of hidrogen with metals. On the present occasion he confines himself to that of arsenic. This, he observes, succeeds best by digesting an alloy of fifteen parts of tin, and one of arsenic, with concentrated muriatic acid, in a retort connected with the pneumatic apparatus. He was led to this by the observation of Proust, that muriatic acid completely frees tin from arsenic: and on this occasion he convinced himself by experiments, that the fetid hidrogen gas evolved, when the tin of the shops is dissolved in muriatic acid, is not a compound of tin and hidrogen, as Fourcroy conjectures in his Chemical System, but of arsenic and hidrogen. When arsenicated hidrogen gas is formed in the manner directed above, a very pure oximuriate of tin is obtained. Professor Stromeyer concludes with a remarkable experiment, showing the effect of oil of turpentine on arsenicated hidrogen gas, all the phenomena of which, however, do not appear easily explicable. Ten cubic inches of gas being confined over this essential oil, all the arsenic was separated in the course of ten hours, so as to leave the hidrogen gas pure. No perceptible deposition of metal or oxide took place; but the oil appeared viscous and milky, and

and after some time, small six-sided crystals, terminating in pyramids, were found adhering to the sides of the vessel. These crystals being set on fire, burned like oil of turpentine, emitting, at the same time, a very distinguishable smell of arsenious acid. A similar appearance took place on transmitting arsenicated hidrogen gas through oil of turpentine.

FRANCE.

M. Adolphus Ledhuy, late geometrical surveyor of forests of Coucy le Chateau, in the department of l'Aisne, has invented a musical instrument, which he calls an organized lyre. His object was merely to improve the guitar-lyre; but by a simple mechanism, he has rendered the sounds of this new instrument susceptible of several different tones or stops, by means of which the performer may imitate several instruments, such as the lyre, the piano-forte, the harp, &c. while, at the same time, it is as easy to play upon as the guitar-lyre, being fingered in the same manner, and not more inconvenient for carriage. In accompaniments, solos, and quartettos, or with several other instruments, it answers equally well; and when it was submitted to the examination of the first artists in Paris, the inventor received the most flattering encomiums. M. Ledhuy has likewise composed instructions for his new lyre, in which he details every particular necessary, for learning to play on it without a master; and in a second part he has added examples and lessons of every kind, to point out the advantages derivable from his invention in gradations of tone and expression, so that any one who already plays on the guitar or lyre-guitar, may render himself familiarly acquainted with this instrument in less than a month. The organized lyre has fifteen strings, embracing four complete octaves, and separated into three distinct divisions, bass, tenor, and treble. It has a row of six keys, which include the extent of three octaves, and with which the piano-forte may be imitated; but the sounds produced are softer. By means of a mute, the performer may change the sound of the instrument, either gradually or instantaneously, from the lowest to the softest, and the contrary. The instrument has two necks, each with six strings, which are fingered in the same manner as the guitar-lyre. The case which is indispensably necessary for its conveyance, is equally so for playing upon it; because the performer, being obliged to have his left knee raised a little, the better to support the instrument, and to give freedom of movement to the arm, he rests his foot on the box, out of which rises a stand for the music, which may be raised or lowered at pleasure. This stand folds up, so as not to increase the size of the case, and to add but little to its weight.

ITALY.

Since the French have been in possession of Naples, the inhabitants of that city have been numbered, and found to exceed 500,000. The daily consumption of grain is 5000 measures, and of oil, 1200 quintals.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A grand Selection of Sacred Music, from the Anthems, &c. composed by G. F. Handel, Esq. as performed at the Chapel-royal, Windsor, and at his Majesty's Concerts. Dedicated to the Princess of Wales; arranged for Voices, the Organ, or Piano-forte; by William Sexton, Organist of St. George's Free Chapel, Windsor, and John Page, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral.

THIS respectable and praise-worthy undertaking, which was intended to be comprized in eight numbers, has been extended to nine numbers, the two last of which now lie before us. Of our good opinion of the former part of this work, our readers are in possession; its conclusion equally merits our favourable report. The selection has certainly been formed with much judgment, the arrangements are conducted with considerable address, the paper is good, and the engraving is uncommonly neat and correct. The last anthem, "Let God arise," the length of which occasioned the necessity for a supplemental number, is one of the finest of Handel's productions in this species of composition, and forms a grand close to the publication. The whole considered, we cannot but pronounce it a noble body of sacred music: and the illustrious patroness of the work will doubtless be much gratified to find that Messrs. Sexton and Page have acquitted themselves in a style so worthy her countenance and favour.

Four

Four Canzonetts, and a Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the favourite Air of "Logie of Buchan," with an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute; likewise a Fantasia and Fugue. Composed by the late George Frederick Pinto. Dedicated to George Assiotti, Esq. 12s.

The professional merits of the author of the present work were so distinguished and so valuable, that it is impossible for those who were acquainted with them, not to regret the loss the musical world has sustained in his early dissolution. Frigid patience seldom keeps pace with the fervour of genius: the heat of fancy often debarred Mr. Pinto from the advantage of cool correction; and the contents of the pages now before us required no slight attention from the discerning eye of Mr. Samuel Wesley, the editor, before they could be properly sent to the press. The friendly duty of Mr. S. has removed whatever little inaccuracies might have disfigured the original text; and in two instances, where the movements were left unfinished, Mr. Woelfl has kindly supplied a few deficient bars.

The work, therefore, which is published for the benefit of Mrs. Sanders, (the author's mother) comes before the public under advantages which, together with its own intrinsic merit, and Mr. Pinto's high and established repute, will not fail to recommend it to general attention.

A Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with Flauto or Violino, and Violoncello Accompaniment. Composed by J. L. Dussek. 7s.

This sonata is comprized in three movements. The first is bold, florid, and striking; the second is elegantly impressive, and the third gay and animating. We cannot dissemble but that here and there we meet with an example of violent modulation, and extravagant novelty; yet we must confess our objections are so greatly overbalanced by what demands our praise, that we should do little honour to our own judgment, not to pronounce this composition (aggregately considered) a work of a very superior order, and replete with genius and science.

Three grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mr. A. F. C. Kollmann, by his Son and Pupil, George Augustus Kollmann. 9s.

These sonatas, the second of which Mr. Kollmann has accompanied with a violin part, do much credit to his talents and scientific acquisitions. We find in them much spirit and strength of fancy, aided by a respectable portion of theoretic knowledge. Many of the passages are distinguished by a boldness and novelty of effect, which so greatly please us as only to leave us to wish for that unconstrained formation and connection of the ideas which, perhaps, only long experience, and patient study of the best examples, can ever produce. Viewing the work in the aggregate, we cannot withhold from it our warmest commendation, or dismiss the article without giving the tribute of praise due to Mr. Kollmann, senior, as the tutor of the composer.

Twelve Glees, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Inscribed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, by John Clarke, Esq. Mus. Doc. 15s.

These glees, in which Dr. Clarke has introduced the two favourite airs of "Sally in our Alley," and "Savourna deligh," are written in a style that announces the man of genius, and the real master. The melodies are engaging and expressive, the *parts* are well combined, and the general effect is such, as can only result from a familiar acquaintance with the secrets of good composition. The piano-forte accompaniment is judiciously arranged, and will be found highly convenient to those who are not in the habit of performing from the *score*. But why has Dr. Clarke obliged us with this accommodation in *some* movements, and not in *others*?

La Nouvelle Méthode Française pour la Harpe. Composée d'après les principes des Maitres les plus accredités à Paris, Desargus, Cousineau, Les Naderman, &c.; comparée au Nouveau Doigté de Comte de Newbourg; augmentée par des Observations, Exemples, Lecons, Explications, &c. et dediée à Madame La Duchesse de Montrose, par Le Comte St. Pierre de Newbourg. 15s.

This work, which comprises numerous precepts, examples, and preludes for the harp, will be found highly useful to practitioners on that instrument. Those who are anxious to attain proficiency, and would improve with facility and speed, will do well to avail themselves of the advantages of the Comte St. Pierre's labours.

Les Amours du Printems, a new Rondo. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Miss Turner, by Thomas Powell. 1s. 6d.

"Les Amours du Printems," is a pleasing, easy, and natural composition. The subject has in it a cast of novelty, and, from its sprightliness, will not fail to please

please the majority of its hearers. The digressive matter has a proper bearing and dependence on the *theme*, and variegates, without breaking, the *unity* of the effect.

"But who the Melodies of Morn can tell?" a Glee for Three Voices. Composed by M. P. King, Esq. 2*s.*

The movements of this glee are aptly diversified, and the various melodies strongly expressive of the sense of the poetry. The harmony is sound, and the *parts* move with pleasantness and freedom. The execution is within the reach of most performers, and the effect, we are confident, will please every hearer of taste.

The Birth of Liberty, a favourite Song, sung by Mr. Incledon, in his new Entertainment, a Voyage to India. Composed by H. R. Bishop. 1*s.* 6*d.*

This song, though not destitute of merit, does not possess any strong claims to our commendation. The melody is in some instances rather flat, and in others quaint. Yet we must, in candour, say, that the general effect is above mediocrity.

Le Delizie delle Dame Filarmonicke. Number II. 2*s.*

This elegant little work preserves in its second number all the repute created by the excellence of the first, and will, we doubt not, well repay the good taste, spirit, and liberality, of Messrs. Cianchettini and Sperati, the editors and publishers.

Six Sonatas for the Piano forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Coke, by J. Mazzinghi. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Mazzinghi has furnished, in these sonatas, some pleasant and useful exercises for juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which they are written. The passages all lie well for the hand of the tyro, and, if properly studied, cannot fail to produce improvement.

"The Meadow so Green," a favourite Ballad, as sung by Miss Duncan at the Theatre-royal, Drury-lane. Composed by Charles Edward Horne. 1*s.*

Of the melody of this ballad we cannot speak in terms of the highest praise. The composer has evidently mistaken insipidity for simplicity, and commonplace ideas for examples of easy and natural expression.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS	5
Phthysis Pulmonalis	7
Ophthalmia	3
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorrhœa	3
Anasarca	2
Epilepsia	1
Morbi Infantiles	3
Morbi Cutanei	4

It is now almost nine years since the first publication of these periodical reports.

It may be presumed that the mine, after having been so long explored, must by this time be exhausted: but daily extending and increasing observation brings to light new facts, and gives birth to additional reflections; some of which are calculated to establish, others to shake, the basis of those opinions, which were, perhaps, the premature result of early, and comparatively imperfect experience.

By a mature and more advanced practice we are led, in preference to the meretricious and seducing glare of hypothesis, to follow that chaster, and more steady and certain, although less dazzling light, which emanates from a persevering and penetrating observation.

In consequence of abrupt alternations of the atmosphere, there has appeared more than is usual at this portion of the year, a predominance of bilious complaints.

It should, however, be observed, that what is generally called "the *bile*," has often no immediate or original connection with the biliary organs, but depends more upon the state of the stomach.

The climate of this insular spot is in various ways hostile to health.

Complaints of the liver are not so much dependent on heat, abstractedly, as upon heat succeeding to the operation of cold.

We are the creatures, and too often the victims of vicissitude, both as it relates to the moral and the physical world.

Nervous

Nervous diseases may be said to be the "order of the day"—to be ill in any way is in one sense to be nervous: for a deficiency or decay of health must induce some derangement in the organs, or depression in the faculties of sensation.

The numerous offspring, both of nervous and bilious complaints, may for the most part be fathered upon errors and excesses in epicurean indulgence, they are to be found principally amongst persons, who in their habits of living, *sin* against the stomach; an organ, which always sufficiently revenges itself upon those gluttonous or spirituous transgressors, who impair its substance or trifle with its texture.

There may likewise be an intemperance in the use of weak liquors, as well as in strong, especially when the former are taken at a high temperature.

The celebrated Burke was in the habit of intoxicating himself by ingurgitations of hot water, as the equally celebrated Pitt was by ingurgitations of wine; and many prudes in regimen who pride themselves in the fancied consciousness of their dietetical discretion, gradually wear away the tone and vigour of their frame, by an excessive indulgence in gruels, soups, and teas.

These *pro tempore* stimuli relax as certainly, though not in an equal degree, as the poisonous produce of fermentation.

By the constant application of hot liquids, the stomach is *soddened* in the same manner as a washing woman's hand is by a habit of tepid ablution.

This remark is by no means intended to give any countenance or encouragement to the having recourse to the more violent incentives to exhilaration, or the transient tranquillizers or opiates of the mind.

This resource is especially to be dreaded by men of more than ordinary feeling, and of a superior degree of intellectual energy; they in particular cannot submit to the ennui of vacancy, or patiently bend under the leaden weight of incurable sorrow; and on that account endeavour too frequently to fill up the want of interest, or to disperse the cloud which darkens their horizon by temporary remedies which permanently ruin; by momentary reliefs which tend only to destroy more expeditiously the last wreck of their comfort and constitution.

One or two cases have recently occurred of a mother, who from an amiable but indiscreet tenderness, although in a very sickly state, persisted in nursing the child herself, to the mutual injury of the parent and the infant. The milk of a healthy cow is better than that of an unhealthy woman; a doctrine which, to some may be obnoxious; and perhaps it is not always discreet to be ingenuous in a public declaration of opinion, where the feelings and prejudices of others are in danger of being injured or opposed. An unmasked and fearless integrity must be expensive, and may ultimately be ruinous to a writer, more especially to a physician in this huge metropolis; where out of the croud of candidates for professional credit and emolument, the successful must necessarily be few. "Rari apparent nantes in gurgite vasto."

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
May 26, 1808.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THE Swedes have been obliged to surrender the Fortress of Sweaborg, but the King has dismissed the commanders by sea and land who were concerned in its defence.

Stockholm, May 6, 1808.

Lieutenant Cullerstadt, of the Life Guards, arrived here on the 3d instant, at night, with the following report; having been detained by the enemy 19 days, between Sweaborg and the head-quarters of the army in Finland, which the 25th of April still continued at Lumijocki.

"The enemy having on the 3d of March driven in our advanced posts, and advanced against the town of Helsingfors, which was occupied by one battalion of the regiment of Aldercreuz our troops were obliged to retreat into the fortress. All communication with the town was intercepted by the enemy, and the fortress surrounded on all sides. The 17th of March the enemy opened a well-directed fire from the battery constructed on Blukholm's cliff. The 18th, 19th, and 20th, the enemy continued to keep up a brisk fire against the fortress; and threw numerous shells and red hot balls into our works.

"The 21st of March an officer arrived with a flag of truce, and required a conference, the principal object of which was, on our side, that

that the town ſhould not be fired upon, in order to prevent the miſchief which might otherwiſe be done to the diſtreſſed inhabitants, and that, on the other hand, the enemy ſhould not erect any batteries within the lines.

"The 28th of March, we diſcovered that the enemy was conſtructing a battery on the heights in front of Urnaborg, our fire was immediately directed againſt that point, and anſwered by the enemy with bombs, ſhells, and balls.

"The 29th, 30th, and 31ſt of March, the enemy continued to cannonade and bombard the fortreſs, without doing ſo much miſchief as might have been expected; one officer and five rank and file of the garriſon were killed, and thirty-two wounded.

"But, in conſequence of the exceſſive fatigues ſuſtained by our troops, the number of ſick amounted, at the end of March, to 515; and although we huſbanded our ſtores with the utmoſt care, yet one-third of our gunpowder was ſpent at that time.

"One the 2d of April another Officer arrived with a flag of truce, who was the bearer of a propoſal from the Ruſſian General to ſurrender the fortreſs in case no ſuccour ſhould arrive; and after ſeveral conferences held on that ſubject, I this day concluded the convention, which I reſpectfully take leave to annex to this report.

"Your Majeſty will moſt graciouſly be pleased to conſider, that, from the imperfect ſtate of this fortress, which can make but a very feeble defence in winter, when it is liable to be attacked on either ſide,—the extenſiveneſs of the works, and the comparatively ſmall number of troops who are able to defend them, and from these conſiderations I humbly truſt your Majeſty will not diſapprove of a measure, to which I have thought it my duty, although moſt reluctantly, to submit.

"Sweaborg, April 17, 1808."

"C. O. CRONSTEDT."

On the 7th of May, his Majesty received advice from the General in Chief, Count Klinspor, that the army in Finland again gained a considerable advantage over the enemy, near Revolax, on the 27th ult. when the Russian General Boulatoff, seven other officers, and 400 men, were made prisoners, of whom 100 were wounded. Two 16-pound howitzers, two 8-pound brass cannon, two standards, 21 artillery and infantry ammunition waggons, eight drums, and a considerable quantity of arms, were taken from the enemy, whose loss in killed is said to have been seven officers, and 200 men.

SPAIN.

The people of Madrid, since the events of Aranjuez, have been constantly in a state of ferment.

On the 1st and 2d of May, the assemblages of the people were more numerous, and appeared to have some determinate object in view.

An aid-de-camp was surrounded by the assembled mob, but he defended himself long, and at last was on the point of sinking, when ten grenadiers of the guard advanced briskly, with charged bayonets, and rescued him.

The Grand Duke caused the alarm to be beat, and every one repaired to his post, while a battalion of the Grand Duke's piquet, with two pieces of cannon, advanced near the court of the palace, where the seditious were the most daring: being drawn up in a line, a firing began from two ranks. The grape shot flew through the different streets, the arrayed crowds were dissipated in a moment, and the greatest dismay succeeded to the most extravagant arrogance.

While this was going forward, the insurgents made for the arsenal, to get possession of eight and twenty pieces of cannon, and to arm themselves with 10,000 muskets which were there at hand; but General Lafranc, who, with his brigade, was quartered in the convent of St. Bernardino, advanced with his regiment by forced marches, so that the insurgents had scarce time to fire some cannon shot. All who were found in the arsenal were put to death, and fire-arms, which they had begun to take from the chests, were again locked up in the armory.

The French garrison of Madrid were alone engaged in this affair, consisting of two battalions of fusileers of the guard, commanded by Colonel Friedrichs, a picquet of infantry, and 5 or 600 cavalry. When the cannon were heard, and the alarm was given in the five camps, the divisions were formed, and advanced with rapid march towards Madrid; when they arrived, order was already restored; the garrison of Madrid, composed of 3000 men, was quite sufficient to bring all the insurgents back to their senses. The French reckon their loss at 25 killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. That of the insurgents amounts to some thousands of the lowest orders.

Letter from King Carlos IV. to the Emperor Napoleon.

"SIR, MY BROTHER—Your Majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences; you will not, without sympathy, see a King who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great

great Monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness, and that of his whole family, and his trusty and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the Queen: I was compelled to abdicate the throne: but to-day peace is restored, and, full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the great man, who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself into his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, and that of the Queen, and the Prince de la Paz.

"I address myself to your Majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence, and altogether, upon the cordiality and friendship of your Majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping. "Sir, my Brother,

"Your royal and Imperial Majesty's

"affectionate Brother and Friend,

"*Aranjuez, March* 25. "CARLOS."

"I protest and declare, that my Decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favour of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority."

(Signed) "I, THE KING."

Letter of his Majesty the Emperor to the Prince of Asturias.

MY BROTHER!—I have received the letter of your Royal Highness: in the papers which you have received from the King, your Royal Highness's father, you must have found a proof of the interest which I have always felt for you. You will permit me, under the present circumstances, to speak to you with truth, and I wished, by my journey to Madrid, to draw over my illustrious friend to some necessary ameliorations of his States, and also to give a certain satisfaction to the public feelings. The removal of the Prince of the Peace appeared to me to be necessary for the prosperity of his Majesty and that of his subjects. The affairs of the North had retarded my journey. The events at Aranjuez took place. I pass no decision on what had previously fallen out, nor upon the conduct of the Prince of the Peace; but I know well that it is dangerous for Kings to accustom their people to shed blood, or to seek to redress themselves. I pray GOD, that your Royal Highness may never feel this by your own experience. It is not the interest of Spain to injure a Prince who has married a Princess of the Blood Royal, and who for a long time directed the affairs of the Kingdom. He no longer has any friends; your Royal Highness will possess them no longer than while you shall be fortunate. The people willingly revenge themselves for that homage which they pay us. How also can the process be drawn up against the Prince of the Peace, without involving in it the Queen and the King your Father? This process would give nourishment to hatred and factious passions, the issue of which would be fatal to your Crown. Your Royal Highness has no other right thereto than that which you derive from your Mother: if this process degrade her, your Royal Highness destroys your own right. He who has lent an ear to weak and disloyal counsels, has no right to pass sentence on the Prince of the Peace. His misdeeds, if he can be reproached with them, go to destroy the rights of the Crown. I have frequently expressed a desire, that the Prince of the Peace should be removed from affairs; the friendship of King Charles has often induced me to remain silent, and to turn away my eyes from the weakness of his conduct. Unhappy mortals that we are! Weakness and error, these are our mottos; but all may be arranged; namely, that the Prince of the Peace should be banished from Spain, and I should invite him to a place of retirement in France. As to the abdication of King Charles the Fourth, that has taken place at a moment when my troops were traversing Spain; and in the eyes of Europe, and of posterity, I should seem to have sent so many troops solely for the purpose of pushing from his throne my ally, and friend. As a neighbour Sovereign, it is fit that I should know this abdication, before I acknowledged it. I say it to your Royal Highness, to the Spaniards, and to the whole world, if the abdication of King Charles has proceeded from his own will if he was not driven to it by the insurrection and uproar at Aranjuez, I make no scruple to accede to it, and to acknowledge your Royal Highness as King of Spain. The circumspection which I have observed for this month past, must be a security to you for the support which you shall find in me, should ever party differences disturb you, in your turn, upon the throne.

When King Charles made us acquainted with the events of last October, I was very much affected by them: and I think that by my efforts the affair of the Escurial received a happy issue. Your Royal Highness was much to blame—I have no need of any other proof of this, than the letter which you wrote to me, and which I shall always desire to consider as not having come to me. Your Royal Highness must distrust all popular commotions and insurrections—A few of my soldiers may be murdered, but the subjugation of Spain shall be the consequence of it.

I see with pain that some persons at Madrid have disseminated certain letters of the Captain-General of Catalonia, and have done every thing to excite disturbances among the people. Your Royal Highness perfectly comprehends my meaning. You perceive that I have

I have touched slightly upon many points, which it would not be proper to enlarge upon.

You may be assured that I will conduct myself in every thing towards you, in the same way as to your Royal Father. You may rely upon my desire to arrange every thing, and of finding an opportunity of giving you proof of my perfect regard and esteem.

Herewith accept, &c.

Bayonne, April 16, 1808.

On the 2d of May General Murat (Grand Duke of Berg) entered Madrid, and intimated to the Infant Don Antonio, that his presence was requisite at the Conferences about to be held at Bayonne, between Buonaparte and the King; and that it was expected he would issue a Proclamation, declaring him (Murat) regent, during his absence. To this the Infant answered, "That he had received the regency from the King, his nephew, into whose hands only he would resign it; and that as the duties of Regent of Spain were incompatible with a journey to Bayonne, he should remain at Madrid." Murat, finding the Infant immoveable in his determination, ordered a large body of troops, which he had a few days before withdrawn from Madrid, to re-enter that city, intending, as is supposed, to seize the person of Don Antonio, and to declare himself Regent. However, the inhabitants got intimation of it, and being alarmed at the return of the French, they collected in the streets, attacked the French army with vigour and resolution, took their cannon, which they turned against them, and drove them out of the town with great slaughter. It is supposed that at least 10,000 persons lost their lives in the conflict. The French force was originally 80,000 and rivulets of blood were running through the streets.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of May, Sir Samuel Romilly moved for leave to bring in a Bill for repealing certain parts of the Criminal Code of the Country, by which Capital Punishments were inflicted — and also for granting Compensation to persons who had suffered by the preferring of accusations against them, and who were latterly found innocent. In submitting this motion to the House, he expressed his consciousness of the danger of innovating on the established Criminal Law of the Land; when it was considered, however, that the extent of Punishment to be pronounced had by no means so great an effect in preventing the commission of crimes as the certainty of the punishment being put in execution. He felt conscious, that in the motion he had to submit, he should give increased effect to the criminal law of the country, by diminishing the number of offences in that very part of the code which it was his object to change from a capital punishment into one of smaller magnitude. The part to which he meant to confine his attention at present was that which regarded privately stealing, and stealing to a certain value. The indulgence and humanity of juries in this respect, was often so great that we frequently, saw them committing what Sir W. Blackstone justly called pious prejudice, in valuing property, in many instances, at the fifth part of what they must be convinced was its worth. To liberate them from this unpleasant feeling, and at the same time to assure persons guilty of such offences, that the punishment attached to their offence, would unquestionably be inflicted, for this purpose he should move, that the Statute of the 8th of Elizabeth, chapter 4, the severity and absurdity of which were such, that it was astonishing it should exist at this moment, be repealed, and more adequate and rational punishments be inflicted. He was aware of the necessity of making any alterations in the criminal law of the land gradually, and with caution. This, therefore, was the only alteration he should at present propose to introduce, except a provision for granting some compensation to persons who might have been unjustly accused, confined probably for four or six months, and obliged for their defence, and for their subsistence in prison, to dispose of the few articles of furniture, or even of clothes, which they might have possessed. When we saw persons in consequence of false charges reduced to ruin, was it not surprising that no compensation had yet been devised for such occurrences?—He was aware that there was a difficulty in preparing an adequate remedy to suit every case of acquittal.—Many men might be acquitted of crimes, of which, notwithstanding, it could not be said they were innocent. A person might think he had been robbed by his servant, and that servant might be acquitted, but yet was there a man who would say, that from the circumstance, he should be restored to his service? He might be acquitted from an accidental defect in the indictment, but it would be absurd to say, that, because he had been acquitted, he must be remunerated, while no opportunity had been afforded of deciding on the merits of the case. The

recompence

recompence he proposed to persons in this situation should be paid by the treasurer of the county; and to render it subject as little as possible to doubt, whether the person acquitted was entitled to any remuneration, on the head of his innocence, he should propose that the judge who tried the case, and to whom it at present belonged to say if the prosecutor was or was not entitled to his costs, should also have it in his power to say whether the person acquitted should or should not receive a recompence for the loss he had sustained. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for repealing so much of the act of 8th of Elizabeth, chapter 4th, as takes away the benefit of clergy from offenders guilty of stealing privily from the person of another.—After some conversation, in which Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Perceval, Sir F. Burdett, Sir S. Romilly, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. W. Smith took a part, the motion was agreed to.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Alvey James, Fleet, Lincolnshire, victualler. (Cope, Boston, and Wilson, Greville street

Anderson Joanna, Dean street, Soho, piano-forte maker. (Adams, Old Jewry

Armett Thomas, Rainow, Chester, cotton-spinner. (Cruso, Jones, and Porter, of Leek, and Townsend, Staple inn

Bally Mary, Lower James street, Golden square, fancy trimming maker. (Thomas and Samuel Naylor, Great Newport street, Long acre

Baker Charles, Saville place, Lambeth, flour factor. (Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York street, Southwark

Barker Jonathan, and Hill Barker, of Morton, Yorkshire, cotton spinners. (Hurd, Temple, London, or Fearnhead, Manchester

Barrs Wm. the younger, of Birmingham, frying-pan maker. (Constable, Symond's inn, London, and Simcox, Bull Ring, Birmingham

Baseley Henry Edward, Brackley, Northampton, money-scrivener. (Abbey, Northampton, and Hilditch, High Holborn

Beale Lloyd, and Thos. Alexander Beale, Basinghall street, warehousemen. (Hunt, Surrey street, Strand

Beattie James, Longtown, Cumberland, merchant. (Wm. Atkinson, Chancery lane, London, and Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Bishop Thos. of Birmingham, plater. (Egerton, Gray's inn, London, and Stubbs, Birmingham

Bell Wm. Bristol, linen draper. (Whitecombe and King, Serjeant's inn, London, and Frankis, Bristol

Bradley John, Leeds, dealer and chapman. (Lee, Leeds, and Sykes, and Knowles, New inn

Brown James, Berwick upon-Tweed, corn merchant. (Burn, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and J. I. Burn, Old Jewry

Bryan Robert, Greek-street, Soho, Middlesex, tallow-chandler. (Sweet, Temple

Burtenwood Samuel, Deal street, Mile End New Town, dealer and chapman. (Davies, Lothbury

Buxton Thos. Langfield, Yorkshire, liquor merchant. (Sutcliffe, Mytholm, Halifax, or Wigglesworth, Gray's inn square

Byrne John, Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant. (Thos. Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool

Carson George, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant. (Coulthurst, Bedford row and Swainson, Halifax

Chapman Samuel, Woolpit Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Barsham, Ixworth, and Egerton, Gray's inn

Chapple James, Grace's alley, Wellclose square, hosier. (Smith and Tilson, Chapter-house, St. Paul's churchyard

Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen-draper. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Clarke John, Dorset street, Manchester square, jeweller. (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Clough Thos. Bramley, Yorkshire, clothier. (Lambert, Hatton Garden, and Skelton, Leeds

Cole John, Cockhill, Stepney, tailor. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Cole Isaac, Marnhull, Dorset, Woolstapler. (Tahourdin, Argyle street, London, or Bowles, Shaftesbury

Connolly James, Manchester, linen merchant. (Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester, or Milne and Parry, Temple

Courtney John, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, inn-keeper. (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn, and Merrick, Merthyr Tydvil

Crabtree Harvey, Liverpool, corn merchant. (Thos. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London, and Griffith, Lower Castle street, Liverpool

Craven Edward, Clayton-le-Woods, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Cheethyre and Walker, Manchester

Creswell Robert, Stamford, Lincoln, inn keeper. (Thompson, Stamford

Davies Charles, St. John street, carpenter. (Harvey, Cursitor street

Dawson Elliott, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier. (Jervis, Hinckley, or Ware, Gray's inn

Deacon Henry Hieronymus, Tokenhouse yard, stock broker. (Hackett, Chancery lane

Dixon Thos. Birmingham, money scrivener. (Alexander, Bedford row

Eaton David, Chatham, tailor. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Edwards Edward, Liverpool, butcher. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Evans Thos. Coventry street, linen draper. (Nind, Great Prescot street

Farbridge Robert, Paragon place, near the Kent road, timber merchant. (Sheffield, Great Prescot street

Forshaw Ralph, Burscough, Lancaster, shopkeeper. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Pritt, Water street, Liverpool

Girdler John, Lambeth road, sword cutler. (Rogers, Manchester buildings, Westminster

Green Wm. Liverpool, cutler. (Rowlinson, Liverpool, and Charles Rowlinson, church yard court, Temple

Gregory John, Wakefield, York, maltster. (Lambert, Hatton Garden, and Colyard, Wakefield

Hayes Wm. Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Cursitor street, or Milne, Manchester

Hamer John, Blackburn, Lancaster, dealer and chapman. Ainsworth, Blackburn, and Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane

Heeley Daniel, Birmingham, taylor. (Blessdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Meredith, Birmingham

Henriques John, of Aldgate High street, merchant. (Hughes, Clifford's inn

Hill George, Tottenham court road, cabinet maker. Tomle and Palmer, Doughty street

Hindle John, William Hindle, Lawrence Kenyon, and Ashton Stansfield, Scatcliffe within Accrington, Lancaster, calico-printers. (Yates, Hastingdon, and Wordsworth and Strickland, Staple inn

Hogg Wakefield, Chiswell street, merchant. (Williams, Austin Friars

Holland John, Newman street, coal merchant. (Timbrell, St. Martin's street, Leicester square

Holmes Dixon, Piccadilly, warehouseman. (Blessdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Huxley Charles, Foster lane, Cheapside, wholesale glover. Becke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane

Jacobs Michael, Coleridge street, Portsea. (Isaacs, George street, Minories

Jones John, Old Gravel lane, Wapping, corn factor. (Barber and Cranch, Old Broad street

Lister Paul, Heptonstall, Halifax, William Liston, of Morton Bingley, and John Longbottom, of Streeton, Kedwick, Yorkshire, cotton spinners. (Smith, Oxley, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

Lister Paul, Slater Jug, Yorkshire, cotton Spinner. (Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple

M'Lachlan Alexander, and John Galt, otherwise John B. Galt, Great St. Helen's, factors. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Malden John, Grafton street, St. Pancras, grocer. (Williams, Upper John street, Fitzroy square

Mason Walter, of Beartley place, Southwark, Surrey, brandy merchant. (Rippon, Bermondsey street

Middlecoat Nicholas, Tregony, innkeeper. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Mills John Trott, Maze, Southwark, coal merchant. Hayward, Great Ormond street

Mosely John, Goole, Yorkshire, potatoe merchant.

(Bourdillon

(Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside

Napper Peter, Briſtol, haberdaſher. (James, Gray's inn ſquare, and Morgan and Livett, Briſtol

Neve James, Birmingham, linen and woollen draper. (Kinderley, Long, and Lace, Gray's inn, ſadler, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickſhire

Oakley Francis, Hereford, woolſtapler. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Baſinghall ſtreet

Ogden Charles, Haworth, Yorkſhire, worſted manufacturer. (Evans, Thavies inn, and Crosley, Brauford

Ogden John, Oldham, Lancaſhire, hatter, dealer and chapman. (Townſhend, Staple's inn, and Bannister, Rochdale

Parke Samuel Fenning, Smithfield, liquor merchant. (Smith and Setree, Great St. Helen's

Parkinſon Frank, Hull, merchant. (Roſſer and Son, Bartlett's buildings, and Froſts, Hull

Parrott Joſeph, Sandgate, Kent, carpenter. (Plummer, Canterbury, or Jackſon, Gray's inn, London

Payne Wm. Bath, druggiſt. (Stephens, Small ſtreet, Briſtol, and Sweet, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple

Peters John George, Chatham, confectioner. (Rumed, Gravesend, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Pettigrew John, Liverpool, maſter mariner. (Cukit, Liverpool or Windle, Bedford row

Piper Wm. Kennington, bricklayer and builder. (Howard, Temple

Prentis Joſeph, Boſton, Yorkſhire, dealer. (Granger, Leeds, and Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn

Robinſon Charles, Wood ſtreet, Cheapſide, clothworker. (Gale and Son, Bedford ſtreet

Robinſon Thomas, Great St. Helen's, London, and of Arnold place, Newington, factor. (Kearſey, Biſhopsgate Within

Reſtorick Wm. Cole's mill, Devon, miller. (Abbott, Old Broad ſtreet, London

Royds Thos. Littleborough, Lancaſter, woollen manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple, and Shaw, Rochdale

Simmons John, Leiceſter, druggiſt. (Egerton, Gray's inn, London, and Stubbs, Birmingham

Skaife Richard, Liverpool, ironmonger. (Dawſon, Liverpool, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Smith John, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Kay and Kenſhaw, Manchester

Spottiswoode Robert, Auſtin Friars, ſcrivener. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars

Stiles John, Air ſtreet, Piccadilly, carpenter. (Rice and Abraham, Dufour's place

Topp Thos. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Johnſon and Bailey, Manchester, and Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Trontbeck Charles, Rathbone place, upholſterer. (Amici, Sion College Gardens, Aldermanbury

Underhill Stephen, Sheerneſs, ſlopſeller. (Templer, Burr ſtreet, Eaſt Smithfield

Unſworth Edward, Ardwick, Lancaſhire, cotton ſpinner. (Johnſon and Bailey, Manchester, and Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Watkinſon Samuel, Liverpool, bruſh manufacturer. (Blackſtock, Poultry, or Murrow, Liverpool

Wheeler James, Abingdon, Berks, grocer. (Selwood, Abingdon, and Maddock and Stevenſon, Lincoln's inn

Williams Wm. Park ſtreet, Iſlington, builder. (Jackſon, Hatton Garden

Wickstead Richard, Carey lane, ſcrivener. (Falcon, Temple

Wright Wm. Aſhby de la Zouch, Leiceſterſhire, draper. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abraham John, Houndſditch, warehouſeman, June 4

Adams R. Southampton, ſhipbuilder June 14

Aldridge R. Leonard Stanley, Glocesterſhire, clothier, May 30

Annandal John, and Edmund Jacklyn, Dowgate hill, rag merchants, May 31

Atkinſon E. Bellinge, Lancaſhire, fuſtian manufacturer, May 25

Authur J and T. Great St. Helen's, inſurance brokers, May 24

Ayres John, Amerſham, Bucks, May 21

Ball J. B. the younger, Kennington, coachmaſter, July 5

Banks R. Ramber bridge, Lancaſhire, cotton manufacturer, May 27

Barton Joſeph, Mark lane merchant, July 7

Barton Silas, Whitechurch, Hants, linen draper, June 1

Bateman Chamel, Derby, money ſcrivener June 18

Bates T. Cheltenham, Lancaſhire, and J. Bates, Halifax, Yorkſhire, woollendrapers, June 16

Baucutt T. late of Long Buckley, Northampton, money ſcrivener, June 7

Baxter Peter, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, mariner, July 26

Beesley Francis, and Thomas Owen, late of Rood lane, wine and brandy merchants, May 26

Benfield James, Covent Garden fruiterer, June 11

Benton James, and Thomas Benton, Birmingham, button makers, une 7

Bigwood John, Baſinghall ſtreet, warehouſeman, June 7

Bottomley S. Salford, Lancaſhire, liquor merchant, June 15

Bowers Nathaniel Ward, and William, Cannon ſtreet, comb makers, July 2

Boyes John, Portſmouth, mercer, June 7

Brown John, Liverpool, draper, June 3

Bruckner John, Southmolton ſtreet, ladies' ſtaymaker, May 31

Bryan Wm. Camberwell, merchant, May 24

Carlton John, Hilbeck Hall, Weſtmoreland, cotton ſpinner, June 4

Chamberlain Robert, Wisbech, St. Peter's, Cambridgeſhire, grocer, May 27

Chandlers Robert, Shoreditch, cheeſemonger, May 31

Clewett John, Cecil ſtreet, taylor, June 11

Corney Robert, New Gravel lane, ſlopſeller, May 17

Couſens George, Gray's inn lane, merchant, June 11

Davies W. Cheſſea, plaſterer, May 28

Davis Henry, Old ſtreet, cabinet maker, May 31

Davis Anthony, Stroud Green, dealer in cattle, June 14

Degraves Peter, Cheapſide, and Thomas Bainbridge, Manchester, warehouſeman, July 2

Dewdney Benjamin, the elder, Linkfield ſtreet, Surry, hoſe dealer, June 7

Dixon Thomas, Godalming, Surry, timber merchant, June 25

Dow Thomas, and Anthony, Liverpool, merchants, June 6

Draper Samuel, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, June 7

Dyer Richard, Bath, cornfactor and inn keeper July 4

Eddel Thos. Aldermanbury, warehouſeman, June 14

Farenden Thos. Chicheſter, brazier, June 6

Finden James jun. Clipſtone ſtreet, carpenter, June 25

Fletcher Samuel, Great Ruſſel ſtreet, chinaman, May 21

Gamlon John, Kingſland road, flax dreſſer, May 21

Garrood John, late of Oxford, Suffolk, mariner, May 24

Gibbs Wm. Newport, Iſle of Wight, hackneyman, May 11

Glover Charles, Albemarle ſtreet, upholſterer, May 31

Haines S. Chipping Campden, Glocesterſhire, ſheep dealer, June 10

Hall F. Jermyn ſtreet, cordwainer, June 11

Hambly W. Falmouth, and Great Bell Alley, Coleman ſtreet, merchant, July 9

Hambridge Stephen, Fetter lane, and Wm. Hambridge, Strand, Glocester, cloth factors, May 16

Hammond Robert, Hull, druggiſt, May 28

Hare Moſes, Exeter, cabinet maker, June 14

Heath Wm. Chippenham, clothier, May 28

Hebb W. Atley, Bridgnorth, Shropſhire, linen draper, May 26

Henricks Ulrick Anton, Jeffries ſquare, merchant, May 28

Heſlop Robert, Chiſwell ſtreet, painter, May 24

Heye John, Wigan, Lancaſhire, linen manufacturer, June 8

Hill Joſeph, Fountain place, City road, flour factor, June 14

Hingeſton Charles and Robt. Walbrook, men's mercers, June 11

Hoddinott Benjamin, Bruton, Somerſet, linen draper, May 24

Hopkins J. Alceſter, Warwickſhire, grocer, May 17

Horne C. Poland ſtreet, Ratcliffe Highway, glaſs maker, June 7

Hudſon J. Watling ſtreet, merchant, June 1

Hughes Wm. Queen ſtreet, ſouthwark, porter and cyder merchant, July 2

Huſey C. and N. London, linen drapers, May 31

Hyde James, and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, June 4

Ives Chapman, Coltiſhall, Norfolk, brewer, July 12

Johnſon Jeſſe, Macclesfield, Cheſhire, cotton ſpinner, May 24

King Joſeph, and Wm. Edward, St. Paul, Covent Garden, ſilk mercers, June 4

Kirkby Wm. Manchester, merchant, June 4

Lail John, Brighton, builder, June 24

Lippard James, Deptford, cheeſemonger, July 2

Livermore Thos. the elder, Chelmsford, Eſſex, grocer, May 24

Lockey John, Oxford, grocer, May 13

Lommitz Joſeph Benjamin, and Wolff Riſſon, Fenchurch ſtreet, merchants, June 11

Lovelock Charles, Durham ſtreet, Strand, dealer in wine, &c. June 25

Lucas Wm. Cheapſide, warehouſeman, May 24

Macdonagh Owen, Albany tavern, St. James's, victualler, June 7

Mann Alexander, Gravel lane, Southwark, baker, July 2

Matthews Thos. Briſtol bookſeller, May 23

Mencelin Iſaac, and David Amick, Cheapſide, perfumers, July 2

Meredith Richard, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, May 31

Mill R. Bidderford, Devon, linen draper, June 11

Morley W. Drury lane warehouſeman, June 18

Morris Robert, Wigan, Lancaſhire, cotton ſpinner, June 8

Oliver Francis, Tottenham High Croſs, grocer, July 5

Paley Richard, Leeds ſoap boiler, June 11

Parry James, and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants, June 11

Parſons John, and James Gardiner, Clement's lane, Lombard ſtreet, hop merchants, July 5

Pedder J. Briſtol, merchant, May 31

Peplow John, Shrewsbury, linen draper, June 7

Perkins John, and George Bethell, Oxford ſtreet, woollen drapers, June 14

Perry G. Liverpool, marble merchant, May 31

Porcas George, Leadenhall market, poulterer, May 7-44

Porter Richd. St. Alban's, Herts, ſhopkeeper, May 28

Price John, Finſbury ſquare, merchant, June 4

Pringle John, Wardour ſtreet, upholſterer May 17

Probert J. Leadenhall ſtreet, victualler, June 4

Pugh Edward, Franklin's yard, Surry, oilman, June 7

Ralfe T. and J. Gauntlett, Leadenhall ſtreet, merchants, June 14

Ruttray Wm. Deptford, cheeſemonger, May 31

Read T. Whitcomb ſtreet, jeweller, May 21

Richarduſon J. Holborn, linen draper, May 21

Roſs Daniel Alcock, Gracechurch ſtreet, hoſier, May 31

Rudhall John, and William Hobſon, Birmingham, linen drapers, June 13

Saunders James, late of Eling, Hants, maltſter, May 10

Smiſet

Beales W. Hull, merchant, May 31
Bohmall Charles Frederic, Jewin street, merchant, May 31
Shillingford J. Stanton, St. John, Oxford, butcher, May 31
Simpson T. G. Rolls buildings, taylor, June 14
Smith Archibald, Hull, baker, May 17
Smith George, sweeting's alley, and Finsbury terrace, City road, insurance broker, May 21
Smith W. Rosemary lane, cheesemonger, May 21
Snowdon John, Plymouth, draper, May 21, July 6
Squire Fruteram, sen. and jun. Stoke Damarel, Devon, tin plate workers, May 24
Stanley J. Hull, merchant, May 17
Stapleton John, Newington common, Hackney, dealer and chapman, May 31
Stenson Samuel, Kensington, cheesemonger, June 3
Stroud John, Walton-on-Thames, Surry, brickmaker, June 18
Tabraham L. Back lane, Middlesex, wheelwright, June 14
Taylor J. Manchester, merchant, June 1
Thomas Thomas, partner with John Hunter and Peter Latham, late of Camomile street, merchant, June 14
Thomson G. Duke street, Westminster, merchant, June 18
Treppass Wm. St. Martin's le Grand, bookseller, May 17
Turner Samuel, Manchester, inn keeper, July 4
Tweddell, John, Live pool, tadler, May 25
Underhill J. Barbican, straw hat manufacturer, June 4
Van Dyck, Peter Dubbledemuts, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, late of the Circus, Minories, merchants, May 21
Vaughan Richard, Fore street, linen draper, June 11
Vipond Joseph, Penrith, Cumberland, flax dresser and grocer, June 8
Vose John, Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, June 18
Wakelin John, Oxford, dealer and chapman, May 17
Ward Thos. Oxford market, tallow chandler, June 14
Warner John, Elmdon, Essex, shopkeeper, June 4
Waybran Joseph, and James Gerrard, Swan street, Minories, corn factors, May 21
Wayte John, Widegate street, Bishopsgate, printer, May 17
Webb William, Westminster bridge road, coal merchant, June 4
Welch W. and J. Brook street, Holborn, boot and shoemakers, May 28
White Martin, Portsmouth, wine merchant, May 14
Wienholt, John Birkett, Old Swan, June 4
Wigstead, W. Charing cross, Patentee, June 14
Williams Wm. Lad lane, victualler, May 17
Willmott James Sebastian, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper, June 11
Willmott Nathaniel, Wyrardisbury, Bucks, wheelwright, May 14
Wilson John, and William, Dean's court, Westminster, warehousemen, May 21
Wright J. Oldham, Lancashire, merver, May 27
Wright Robert, and John Angell, Wardour street, taylors, June 14

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT the late annual meeting of the London Vaccine Institution, it was reported, that in the course of the last twelve months 1796 persons have been vaccinated by Dr. Walker, inoculator to the institution, and 863 by the appointed inoculators in the metropolis. Dr. Walker has likewise, during the same period, supplied 28,100 charges of matter to 5,632 applicants in the British empire, and in foreign parts. From appointment of 1554 medical gentlemen, residing in various parts of the empire and abroad, a considerable number of returns have been received, stating the vaccination of 81,676 persons. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has accepted the office of President to the Society; and many of the most eminent characters in the united kingdom have become vice presidents and governors of the institution.

MARRIED.

At Kensington, J. Sykes, jun. esq. of Arundel-street, Strand, to Maria Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. A. Abdy, of Thoydon Garnon, Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Ahmuty, esq. of Old Windsor Lodge, to Miss Barker, daughter of Richard B. esq. of Golden-square.

At Tottenham, Mr. G. Field, jun. of Walbrook, to Miss Rutherford, eldest daughter of E. W. R. esq. of Stamford-hill.

At Walthamstow, J. F. Timms, esq. late commander of the Royal George East Indiaman, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. Anderson, esq.

At Mary-le-bonne, G. Tritton, esq. of West-hill, Wandsworth, to Mrs. Grant, daughter of the late A. Abernethie, esq. M.D. of Banff, and widow of C. Grant, esq. late of Baker-street.—C. W. Taylor, esq. M.P. for Wells, to Charlotte, second daughter of John Thompson, esq. of Waverley Abbey, Surry.

At St George's, Queen-square, Mr. Thomas Griffith, of Featherstone-buildings, solicitor, to Jane, daughter of W. Blackhouse, esq. of Devonshire street.

Thomas Pickford, esq. of Deanwater, Cheshire, to Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, second daughter of Edward H. esq. of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. Geo. Cecil, solicitor, of Oxford, to Miss A. B. Oldroyd, youngest daughter of Mrs. O. of Ripon, Yorkshire.

William Buck, esq. to Miss Robbins, eldest daughter of the late Thomas R. esq. of Binfield, Berks.

The Rev. William Blake, of Crewkerne, Somersetshire, to Miss Jarman, of Charterhouse-square.

Henry John Sheppard, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Lady Mary Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Roseberry.

The Rev. John Dymock, of Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, to Miss Humphreys, daughter of Mr. H. of Baldock.

At Chelsea, George Kinderley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Adams, daughter of John A. esq. formerly M.P. for Carmarthen.

T. Bryan, esq. of Cadogan-place, to Mrs. Simpkin, relict of Thomas S. esq.

At Lambeth, J. Turner, esq. to Miss S. Shewell, both of Stockwell.

Captain Brackley Kennett, of Bombay, to Miss Letitia Cherrill, daughter of John C. esq. of Dorchester.

The Rev. J. W. Burford, of Stratford-grove, to Miss Burrows, of Westham.

Sir John De Burgh, of Castel Connel, county of Limerick, to Miss Eliza Hall, daughter of the late John H. esq.

Captain Hawtayne, of the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Stonestreet, second daughter of the late George Griffin S. esq. of Clapham.

At Islington, Joseph Eddle, esq. of High-

bury-

bury-terrace, to Miss Garratt, eldest daughter of John G. esq. of Newington-green.

Daniel Crokatt, esq. inspector in the West India Commissioners' Office, to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the late R. C. esq. of Stafford.

J. B. T. Bowdoin, esq. brother of Sir George Temple, bart. to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Dickason, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Randons, Baron de Berenger, of Hart-street, to Mrs. M. M. Waters, of Duchess-street, Portland-place, widow of the Hon. T. W. late Governor of Bencoolen.

At St. George's in the East, Mr. James Rich, surgeon, of North Curry, Somerset, to Ann Toulmin, daughter of Mr. A. T. of Old Gravel lane.

At St. James's, Lieutenant-colonel Byng, of the third guards, to Miss James, daughter of Sir William J.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, G. Bonsal, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, second son of Sir T. B. to Miss E. Davies, of Southampton-row.

At Hackney, ——— Taylor, esq. to Miss Howard, of Shewford, near Banbury, Oxon.

At Clapham, the Rev. J. W. Baugh, chancellor of Bristol, to Charlotte, second daughter of G. Hibbert, esq.—At the time, S. Hibbert, esq. to Caroline, third daughter of G. Hibbert, esq.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. J. Nicholson, rector of Widdial, Herts, to Mrs. Hawkins, niece to the Rev. Dr. Burnaby, vicar of Greenwich, and archdeacon of Leicester.

The Right Hon. R. P. Carew, to the Hon. C. Ann Lyttelton, daughter of Lord L.

DIED.

At his house, at Ealing, of a fit of apoplexy, *Mr. John Freeborn*, 53. He, for many years, was principal manager of the business of the late Mr. Dodsley, of Pall-mall, where, during his leisure hours, he assiduously cultivated a natural taste for science in general, but more particularly mathematics and natural philosophy, in which he excelled. He possessed a strong vein of humour, which he occasionally indulged in epigrammatic compositions, some of which have appeared in this Magazine; but the uniform benevolence of his heart ever prevented his satire from giving pain to individuals; and all who knew him can bear testimony to his unsullied integrity.

At Little Chelsea, on the anniversary of his fifth year, *Master William Hanrott Ranson*, only son of the late William R. esq. formerly of the Old Jewry.

In Queen-Ann-street West, *Mrs Ord*, relict of William O. esq. of Fenham, Northumberland, 81.

Lady Peyton, mother of Sir Henry P. bart.

In Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, *Mrs. Skynner*, relict of the Rev. John S. late of Easton, Lincolnshire.

In Gower street, Bedford-square, *Dr. Hall.*

In Finsbury-place, *Caroline*, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. A. Wylie.

In New Palace-yard, *Mrs. Dickins*, wife of George D. esq.

In Sloane-street, *Captain Thompson*, of the Coldstream regiment of guards.

At the vicarage-house, Stanwell, *Mrs. Phelp*, mother of the Rev. Mr. P.

In Grosvenor-place, *Allan*, second son of the Earl of Galloway.

At Osborne's-hotel, Adelphi, *Captain L. Hook*, of the East India Company's service.

At Plaistow, *Mr. Vincent*, serjeant-at-mace for the city of London.

In Stanhope-street, *Mrs. Goode*, wife of Mr. Thomas G. navy agent.

In Baker-street, *Mrs. Tasker*, wife of Mr. John T. architect.

In Jewin-street, *Pendock Charles Price, esq.* late of Watling-street, and Westerham, Kent, 67.

At his Hotel, in Albemarle-street, *Mr. Gordon.*

At Clapham, *George Taylor, esq.* banker, of Bartholomew-lane.

In Philpot-lane, *John Anderson, esq.* banker.

T. Fisher, esq. late of Holborn-bridge, 75.

In Millbank-street, Westminster, *J. Turner, esq.* 73.

At the College of Arms, *Lady Heard*, wife of Sir Isaac H. garter principal king at arms.

At Epsom, *Mrs. Thompson*, daughter of the late H. Thompson, esq. of Leith-hill-place, Surry.

At the Manor-house, Teddington, *Captain J. Smith*, of the royal navy, 62.

At Fulham, *G. E. Ramus, esq.*

In Pall-mall, *L. D. Fitch, esq.* who, a few minutes before his death, appeared in perfect health.

In York-street, Westminster, *A. Badger, esq.* 72.

At Chelsea, *Mr. P. Boyle*, the printer and proprietor of that useful publication the Court Guide.

At Whitehall, the Hon. *Anne Smith*, daughter of Lord Carrington.

At Highgate, the *Rev. C. Scott*, many years rector of Paglesham, Essex.

At Whitehall, *Mary Anne*, the daughter of J. Buller, esq.

At Edmonton, *Jane*, second daughter of J. Dorin, esq.

In Great Coram street, *George Gardner, esq.* late commander of the Montreal Danish East Indiaman.

At Stoke Newington, *Mrs. Brander*, relict of A. B. esq. of Lower Thames-street.

In Scotland-yard, *William Lowndes, esq.* one of the commissioners of excise, last surviving grand-son of the Right Hon. William L. commonly called Ways and Means Lowndes, secretary to the treasury during the reigns of William III. and his two successors.

At Brompton Park-house, in her 56th year,

year, the Right Hon. *Sarah Perceval*, daughter of the late John Haworth, esq. of Manchester, and wife of the Hon. Edward P. brother of the Earl of Egmont, also half-brother by the father's side to Lord Arden, and to the Right Hon. Spencer P. chancellor of the exchequer.

In Essex-street, Strand, *Mrs. Foss*, wife of Edward F. esq.

At St. Alban's, Herts, *Caroline*, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bowen, master of the grammar school in that town, 15 This young lady possessed uncommon abilities, and had been instructed for seven years, by her own desire, in every branch of classical learning; in which, independently of female accomplishments, she had made such a proficiency, that, at the early age of ten years, she read, in the Greek language, Homer, Demosthenes, Thucydides, &c. and, in the Latin, Horace, Livy, Cicero, &c. while, at the same time, by her amiable and candid disposition, and her modest and obliging deportment she acquired the love of all who knew her.

In Glocester-place, *Mrs. Eliz. Cocks*, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Lord Somers, 79.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, *Mrs. Higginson*, relict of William H esq. of Liverpool, and daughter of Samuel Powell, esq. of Stanage-park, Radnorshire.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, in his 80th year, that venerable actor, *Mr. Thomas Hull*, who had been so long a member of the theatrical community, that he had become the father of the stage. He was originally in the medical profession, and among those who knew him long was generally styled Dr. Hull. He was a good scholar, and possessed literary talents, which he frequently exercised, many years ago, with credit to his character. His compositions were invariably intended to promote the interests of virtue, and excite the benevolent affections. But what must for ever render his name dear to the friends of humanity, and particularly the theatrical world, he was the founder of that institution which provides subsistence for decayed actors and actresses, when they are no longer qualified for the duties of their profession. If this institution had been properly supported by the proprietors of the theatres and the principal performers, it would have been much more prosperous than it has been, and would, of course, have afforded a more comfortable support for those who are not in general much disposed to provide for the decline of life, who often delight the public, but whom the public think very little of when the power of delighting is at an end. Mr. Hull wrote a tragedy upon the subject of Fair Rosamond, which he dedicated to the memory of Shenstone the poet, of whose friendship he was reasonably proud, and of whom he had an original portrait, which he held in great veneration. Mr. Hull lost an amiable wife a few years ago, who had formerly been his pupil. His aged mother resided many years in Bath, and is interred at Weston, near that city, where a small monument, with a few affectionate lines to her memory, was erected by Mr. Hull.

In Portland-place, *Mrs. Bastard*, wife of John Pollexfen B. esq. M.P. for Devonshire. Her remains were interred in the parish church of Yealmpton, in that county. The melancholy procession was attended by a numerous concourse of people, who, by their silent and respectful attention, shewed a proper sense of the loss they had sustained. The domestics, with unfeigned sorrow, lamented a kind and indulgent mistress, and the lower ranks of people deplored the loss of a liberal benefactress. Her talents and taste were of the first order, and a lasting monument of her genius is left in her exquisite picture, from sacred history, of Abraham's dismission of Hagar, as the magic of her needle has rendered this piece one of the most magnificent works this country can boast. Her strength of mind supported her in her lingering illness, and the closing scene of her life was marked with fortitude and cheerful resignation to the divine will.

At his house in Cornhill, *Mr. Lambert*, an eminent stock-broker. He put an end to his life by shooting himself with a pistol. It appears that he was under considerable embarrassments which were unknown even to his partner, Mr. Cotton, or his family, but which had occasioned a depression of spirits that led to the catastrophe. On a minute examination of his affairs, a deficiency to the amount of upwards of 60,000l. was discovered.

In his 24th year *Viscount Royston*, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke, and M.P. for Ryegate. This young nobleman left Ireland about two years since, and was on his return in the ship Agatha of Lubec, when the vessel was wrecked in a storm not far from Memel, and his lordship was among the unfortunate sufferers who perished. Never was a more promising young nobleman given to his country's hopes, or more untimely snatched away. At an age when most are content to study the ancient authors, with a view only to attain the language in which they wrote, his lordship was so thoroughly master of their contents, that he translated the most obscure of them with astonishing perspicuity and spirit. It was from a desire of adding to the store of ancient and modern learning which he possessed, the advantages that result from personal observation and travels, that his lordship quitted the splendour of an affluent home and encountered the dangers under which he finally perished. His title devolves to his brother Lord Charles.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the late meeting of the Tyneside Agricultural Society, the following prizes were awarded: to Mr. John Rowell, of Holling Hall, near Corbridge, for the best stallion for hunters, or road horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. George Coxon, of Wall, near Hexham, for the best stallion for coach-horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Thomas Southern, Ravensworth, for the best stallion for draught-horses, 5l. 5s. The premium of 10l. 10s. for the best bull, was adjudged to Mr. William Donkin, of Sandoe; but in consequence of his refusing to allow him to serve within the limits of the society, at a sum (fixed by the judges) not to exceed one guinea, it was adjudged and paid to Mr. William Jobling, of Newton hall, for the next best. The second premium of five guineas for bulls was adjudged to Mr. Thomas Bates, of Halton, but on his refusing to allow him to serve within the district at 15s. it was adjudged and paid to Mr. William Johnson, of Prudhoe. To Mr. Thomas Jobling, of Styford, for the best pair of steers, 5l. 5s. To George Sylvertop, esq. Minsteracres, for the best boar, 3l. 3s. To Mr. William Jobling, Styford, for the next best boar, 2l. 2s. The sweepstakes for heifers, to which there were five subscribers, at two guineas each, was adjudged to Mr. William Jobling, of Styford.

Married.] At Stockton, Mr. William Caster, owner of the Sloops Yarm and Sandwich, aged 70, to Miss Phœbe Farrer, 19.

At Hexham, the Rev. Robert Clarke, to Miss Martha Shaftoe, daughter of the late Charles S. esq. with a fortune of 70,000*l.*

At Aysgarth, William Purchas, jun. esq. of West Burton, to Miss Willis of Carperby, in Wensleydale.

At Newcastle, Captain William Pyle, to Miss Martha Armstrong.

At Berwick, Mr. Richard Steel, printer, to Miss Jane Wright.

At Kirknewton, James Rea, esq. of Halterburn Head, Roxburghshire, to Miss Grey, daughter of the late William G. esq. of Kimmerston, Northumberland.

At Alnwick, Mr. Joseph Graham, bookseller, to Miss Forster.

At Durham, Mr. John Harrison, printer, to Miss Webster.

Died.] At Durham, in the workhouse of St. Nicholas, Ann Angus, 100.—Mr. Nicholas Palmer, 70.—Mrs. White, 62.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, who for 55 years had been sexton of St. Mary-le-Bow, 82.—Mrs. Frances Robinson, 88.—Mrs. Ann Hopper, 69.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. William Newton, 77.

At Carr Hill, Mrs. Hannah Streatham, 93.

At the Flatt near Elsdon, Mrs. Sarah Potts, 30.

At Blyth, Captain Edward Watts, 25.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Donaldson, relict of Captain Thomas D.—Miss Russel, daughter of Mr. James R. 25.

At Darlington, Mr. Philip Harrison, druggist.

At Berwick, Mr. William Craig, printer, 68.—Mr. Andrew Anderson, cabinet-maker, 20. His death was occasioned by his accidentally cutting his fingers severely with a chisel, while at work, which terminated in a locked jaw, of which he died in most excruciating pain.—Mr. William Rochhead, sen. innkeeper, 80.—Master George Fenton, youngest son of the late George F. esq. formerly treasurer to the corporation of Berwick.

At Aldstone, Robert Hodgson, esq.

At Benwell, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Edward W. of Newcastle, 39.

At Darlington, Serjeant Goodchild, of the Royal Marines, recruiting there.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Cooke.—Mrs. Eleanor Garret, 74.—Mr. William Boag.—Mr. Price, 79.—Mr. Archibald Purvis.—Mr. William Temple, weaver, and of late years governor of All Saints' poor house, 60. By uncommon industry and perseverance, and by a close and regular application of the few hours of leisure afforded from a laborious occupation, he had acquired a familiar knowledge of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian and Greek languages, and with the various Eastern dialects, as well as the Latin, and some of the modern languages. The study of the original scriptures was his ardent and unwearied pursuit, and few possessed equal talents for biblical criticism.—Mrs. Grace Atkinson, 81.—Mr. Ambrose Rockwood.—Mr. Thomas Forster, master of the ship George, of London.—Mrs. Jubb, wife of Mr. Christopher J.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Robson.—Mrs. Eleanor Wilson, 90.—Mrs. Farbridge.—Miss Caroline Twiss, third daughter of Francis T. esq. of Bath.

At Barmour Mill, Mr. George Mole, 74.

At

At Warkworth, the infant son of Henry David Erskine, esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. Matthew Thompson, 87.—Mr. John White.—Mr. Robert Newton, ship-owner.—Mr. Thomas Hodgson, 51.

At Berwickhill, Mr. Joseph Reay, 74.

At Broomhouse, James Wilkie, esq. 74.

At Newham, near Stockton, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Thomas S. esq.

At Ridbyhall near Haltwhistle, John Maughan, esq. 69.

At Morpeth, Miss Barbara Marr, 17.—Mr. John Bates, 77.—Miss Richardson, 43.

At Falstone, Dr. Wood, late of Jedburgh.

At Biggs's Main Staith House, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, relict of Mr. John H. of Hexham, 82.

At Durham, in the 96th year of his age, William Cloyd. Among the many eccentric tricks of his youth, he once undertook to descend upon a rope from the steeple of St. Giles' church, to the Bower Banks adjoining, and accomplished it unhurt. In 1739 he was with Admiral Vernon at the taking of Porto Bello and Carthagena. In 1742 he was deprived of his eyesight by lightning upon the African coast, and after that became famous for dressing sheep's feet, which proved a very profitable trade to him, and enabled him to procure his quantum of ale, of which he consumed no small quantity. At cards and bowling matches Cloyd was generally one of the foremost, and frequently betted very freely. He enjoyed, in general, a very good state of health, and within the last 20 years has been seen to run round the feet of a large stool, turned topsy-turvy, with his boots on. About 26 years ago he was at a bowling match on Gilesgate Moor, when a violent altercation arose about the position of the bowls, which had nearly ended in blows, when Cloyd starting from the crowd, cried out, "Lead me to the place where the bowls are:" On his arrival there, after groping awhile for the bowls, he cried out, "Any body may see that bowl is first." This created a loud laugh, and put all the parties in good humour again. About 18 years ago he received one of Hetherington's benefactions of 10l. a year to blind men, upon which he subsisted till his decease.

At Bees Bank, near Durham, Mr. Henry Rutherford. He was in perfect health and spirits, during the whole afternoon of the day on which he died.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The preparations for erecting the court-houses at Carlisle, are going on with great activity, and an engineer has arrived in that city to direct the work. In appropriating the two massive towers to the above-mentioned laudable purpose, their antique appearance is to be preserved throughout, which will give to the whole, when finished, a truly noble and majestic appearance.

The Whitehaven Library, which was instituted the 20th of February, 1797, (as a permanent and accumulating depository of literature) now consists of upwards of one thousand volumes; all of them genuine editions. These may be classed as follows: Antiquity, 18 vols. Theology, Morals, &c. 103; Voyages and Travels 147; History 103; Biography 51; Poetry, in sets 68; ditto, in single volumes 22; Science 46; Miscellaneous 300; Novels 82; Plays single, and in sets, 144. The subscribers (the list of which is honoured with the names of the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale) are accomodated with two suitable apartments (a library and a reading room) in Lowther-house, Lowther street.

While some workmen, were lately employed in digging a cellar in Fisher-street, Carlisle, they discovered, several feet below the surface, the handle of a Roman vase made of stone, highly ornamented, and a small hand-mill, both of Roman origin. These remains of antiquity were found beneath two distinct pavements, which the workmen had discovered in excavating the earth. Pieces of pavement have been frequently found at the depth of ten or eighteen feet, under many parts of that city; which prove beyond doubt the frequent devastations, during the incursions of the Picts and Danes, before it was built in its present form by King William Rufus. The ground in Fisher-street is much below the level of any other part of the town, yet it is considerably higher than the ground without the city walls. A little below the surface, about twenty years ago, were discovered, at the lower end of this street, a most valuable collection of silver Roman coins, in a high state of preservation, which were bought up immediately by antiquaries, and are now deposited in the collections of the curious. They were principally coins of Adrian and Trajan.

Married.] At Morresby, Mr. Thomas Manley, of Manly Devon, to Miss Sarah Johnstone, youngest daughter of Edward J. esq. of Whitehaven.

The Rev. J. Sharp, vicar of Kirby Lonsdale, to Miss Garnett, sister of the late Dr. G. professor of chemistry.

Died] At Whitehaven, Mr. Isaac Brownrigg, son of Captain B. of the Apollo, 19.—Mr. Abraham Greenup.—Mr Henry Brogg, 53.—Miss Mary Cass, 55.—Mr. Adam Little, 63.—Mr. John Johnstone, 26.—Mr. Henry Mawson, 61.—Mr. William Findlater, 76.—Mrs. Birkett, relict of Captain B.—Miss Tremble, 46.—Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Vickers.—Mrs. Hawthorne.

At New Houses, near Whitehaven, Mr. Alexander Armstrong, 70.—At Harrington, Mrs. Tolson, widow, 103.

At Workington, John Kay, esq. one of the justices of peace for the county, 57.—Mrs. Ann Casson, 81.—Mr. Richard Irwin 75.—Mr. Joseph Hall, surgeon, 53.—Captain Tiffin of the Grace of this port.—Miss Kay, 18.—Mrs. Ann Green, 76.

At Lays in Lamplugh, Mr. John Crackell, sen. 82.

At

At Kendal, Mr. Robert Kemp, 48.—Mrs. Crackenthorp.—Miss Christian Stamper, 22.

At Wigton, Mr. Mark Stoddart, 74.—Miss Blair.

At Penrith, Mrs. Abigail Carmalt, 81.

At Brough Hall, the infant daughter of Thomas Strickland Standish, esq.

At Ponsonby, near Whitehaven, the Rev. John Sanderson, rector of that parish, 37.

At High Hill, Keswick, Mrs. Ann Scott, 60.

At Nunnery, Richard Bamber, esq. formerly a merchant of Liverpool.

At Brampton, Mr. Potts, 75.

At Moorhouse, near Carlisle, Mrs. Jane Liddell, sister of Joseph L. esq.

At Flat, near Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Wilson, 68.

At Crofton Place, Mr. George Clark, many years steward to the late Sir John Brisco.

At Holm-foot, Miss Ann Latimer, 19.

At Hutton-le-Hay, Mr. John Lancaster, 76.

At Bank Ground, near Hawkshead, Mrs. Mackreth, wife of Mr. Thomas M. of Coniston.

At Drigg, Miss Hannah Gaitskell, 19.

At Carlisle, Mrs Waite, wife of Mr. W. apparitor to the Ecclesiastical Court of this diocese.—Mrs. Mary Crawford, 75.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgson, 78.—Mr. James Robinson, 71.—Mr. Joseph Fearon, 65.—Mr. Henry Nutter.

YORKSHIRE.

According to the accounts given in at the last Pontefract sessions, there has been a decrease in the woollen manufacture, for the year ending March 25, when compared with the preceding one, of 13,518 pieces of narrow cloth, making 498,848 yards; and of 28,245 pieces of broad cloth, making 1,139,035 yards. The quantity manufactured the last year is greater than that of 1803 and 1804, and exceeds the average of the five preceding years. The following is the account of the quantities manufactured for the last six years; and it is said, that the quantity of woollens manufactured during that period, and not included under the stamp act, has increased in an unprecedented degree. Manufactured in 1803, 13,709,800—1804, 13,966,794—1805, 15,427,434—1806, 16,272,573—1807, 15,991,279—1808, 14,353,396.

Married] At Esby near York, the Rev. William Wharton, vicar of Gilling, and of St. John's Stanwix, in the North Riding, to the Hon. Charlotte Dundas, second daughter of Lord D

At Hutton Conville, the Rev. James Hewgill, rector of Smeaton, to Margaret Close, youngest daughter of the late John C. esq of Richmond.

At Hull, Matthew Robinson Legge, esq. of East Rainton, Durham, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of Captain H. of the Nottingham fencible infantry.

At Middleton Tyas, Mr. R. Chadwick, jun. to Miss George, fourth daughter of Sampson G. esq.

At Ripon, the Rev. Thomas Hartland Fowle, to Miss Ann Hodgson.

At Sutton, Mr. Benjamin Lister, aged 82, to Miss Boyd, 25.

At Dockington, John Barber Arden, esq. son of John A. esq. mayor of Beverley, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Lundy, rector of the former place.

At Otley, Mr. George Rastrick, of Hawksworth, aged 78, to Mrs. Mitton, of Burleywood head, aged 60, making the fourth visit paid by the husband, and the third by his bride, to the altar of Hymen. In compliance with a vulgar notion, that the wife being married in a state of nudity, exonerates her husband from legal obligations to discharge any demands upon her purse, the lady with much *sang froid*, began to disrobe herself at the altar, and did not desist till her chemise remained her only covering; thus having attained the very summit of the *nude ton*, the marriage ceremony commenced, and it was not till the whole had been deliberately gone through that the parish sexton, in the capacity of waiting woman, began to dress this blooming daughter of Eve, and to revive, by the genial heat of warm clothing, that spark of hymenial fire which a chilling air and humid atmosphere had well nigh extinguished.

Died.] At Rise, Holderness, Mrs. Torre, wife of the Rev. Nicholas T.

At Dodworth Green, near Barnsley, William Garlick, esq. 71.

At Bradford, in his 48th year, Mr. Joseph Firth, china and glass dealer. When about sixteen years old he was seized with a disorder in his eyes, the gutta serena, which entirely took away his sight. At this misfortune he was never known to repine. Five years after he lost his sight, his father died, and left him and his aged mother to struggle with the difficulties of getting a livelihood. Mr. Firth resolved to make the best of his situation;—his first effort was to sell earthenware in small quantities, he afterwards visited the potteries of Staffordshire and Liverpool, and some of the principal glass manufactories, by which he was enabled to increase his stock; and by persevering in an upright and punctual attention to business, and by a suavity of manners, which he possessed in an eminent degree, he gained the love and esteem of all who knew him. He died in the prime of life, leaving a striking lesson of what honesty, industry, and perseverance can perform, even when retarded by one of the greatest of human privations.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Warris, merchant, captain in the Sheffield volunteer infantry, 38.

At Beverley, Mr. Earlsman Duncan, 40 years parish clerk at the Minster of that place, 74.—Mr. Samuel Metcalf, schoolmaster, 55.

At

At Hull, Mr. William Rand, schoolmaster, 55.—Mr. William Egly, 55.—Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Curtis B.

At Kirby Malzeard, John Geldart, esq.

At York, Mrs. Margaret Watson, 79.—Mr. John Hawkins, 52.—Miss Mosley, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas M. rector of Stonegrave.—Miss Bussy, daughter of the late Mr. B. printer, 24.—Mrs. Hay, widow of Alderman H. 55.—Mr. G. Hornby, 76.

At Doncaster, Mr. William Lambert, 85.

At Skipwith Hall, Robert Hudson, esq. 69.

At Boroughbridge, Mr. William Malin, 75.

At Burnley, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. C. iron founder, 39.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Benjamin Ledger, 52.—Mr. George Blackstock, 29.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, 72.—Mr. Joseph Bramham, 64.

At Hotham Carrs, Benjamin Turner, esq. 20.

At Winny Bank, near Holmfirth, Mr. Benjamin Bates, 92.

At Kirklington, Mrs. Kettlewell, relict of B. K. esq. of Bolton Percy.

At Lancliffe near Settle, Thomas Paley, esq.

At Tunstall, a small village near Richmond, the population of which amounts to little more than 100 inhabitants, Ellen Glentan, aged 107, and Ann Reynolds, aged 103. It is remarkable that those venerable neighbours survived each other only a few days.

At Leeds, Miss Stockwood, 24.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Jenkinson, solicitor, to Miss Swarbrick.

At Liverpool, Mr. S. Breeze, merchant, to Miss M. Davies, second daughter of Mr. John D.—Mr. Hargreaves, to Miss Scarisbrick, of the Crown and anchor tavern.—Captain John R. Davies, to Miss Anastasia Power.—Captain Edward Griffiths, no Miss Forrett.—Mr. T. Redhead of Manchester, attorney, to Miss Holland.

At Manchester, William Beale, esq eldest son of the Rev. William B. of Nuvent, Gloucestershire, to Mrs. Amelia Town.

At Wigan, Mr. Robert Grayson, to Miss Griffiths, only daughter and heiress, of the late Robert G. esq.

At Prescot, Mr. John Ackers, jun. of Rainhill, to Miss Tyrer, daughter of the late Mr. Anthony T.

At Ormskirk, Mr. William Brandreth, to Miss Chapell.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Mary, Ashburner, 77.—Mr. Thomas Dewhurst, 60.—Mr. William Wilson.—Mr. Thomas Cowperthwaite.

At Islington, near Liverpool, Philip Christian, esq.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Robinson, mother of the Messrs. Robinsons, of Paternoster Row, London, booksellers, 89.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Thomas J. of Brymbo, near Wrexham, 53. Captain William Murray.—Mr. Roger Spencer.—Mr. John Norris.—Mr. J. B. Watkinson.—Mrs. E. Phythian.—Mr. George Clayton, 73.—Mr. George White.—Mr. Peter Haslam, methodist preacher, 38. He possessed an excellent understanding, which he much improved by intense study. His piety and zeal were exemplary, and his talents, as an instructive evangelical preacher, will long be gratefully remembered by those who were favoured with his ministry.—Mr. George Molyneux, 78.—Mr. George Koster, eldest son of J. T. K.—Mr. George Elliott, merchant.—Mr. Thomas Green, landing-waiter, 47.—Mr. Robert Price, sen. 70.—Mr. John Fearon, 67.

At Manchester, Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. E. Atkinson, 20.—Mrs. Kirkman, 85.—Mr. Joseph Whitelegg.—Mrs. Tate.

At Bolton, Mr. John Barlow, surgeon.

At Ormskirk, the second son of the Rev. P. W. Fogg.

At Avenham House, near Preston, Miss Godfrey.

At Thelwall, Mrs. Stanton, mother of John S. esq. of Liverpool, 84.

At Runshaw Hall, Mrs. Lowes, widow of the Rev. John L. rector of Wickersley, Yorkshire. and one of the daughters of the late John Longworth, esq. of Ormskirk.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Over, Mr. T. Bruckley of the Oak House, to Miss Gresty.

At Chester, S. Freeman, esq. to Miss Crooke, of Crooke-hall, Lancashire.

At Middlewich, Mr. John Coates, of Whitchurch, to Miss Gresty of Occleston.

At Nantwich, Mr. Richard Pike, of Manchester, to Miss Bloore.

At Gresford, Mr. James Large, of Wrexham, to Miss Jane Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert T. of Llyyncnotia, near Wexham.

At Great Budworth, Mr. W. Robinson, of Bridge-house, near Northwich, to Miss Mary Prescott, daughter of Mr. George P. of Yeld Grange, near Knutsford.

Died.] At Tarporley, the Rev. Simon Jackson, rector of that place.

At Chester, the infant daughter of Hugh Reveley, esq. of Bryn-y-gwin, Merionethshire.—Mr. Joseph Hughes, merchant, of Liverpool, 30.—Mrs. Willan, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. rector of St. Martin's.

At Hatham Lodge, the Rev. George Edward Leigh, rector of St. Peter's, Stockport, son of the late John L. esq. of Oughtrington.

At Knutsford, Mrs Leigh, relict of the late Cornwell L. esq of High-Leigh.

At Shotwick, the Rev. Stephen Ray, curate of that place.

At

At Belmount, Mrs. Foster, relict of Mr. Thomas F.

DERBYSHIRE.

The late sale of long-horned cattle, the property of F. N. C. Mundy, of Markeaton, was numerously and respectably attended. The following correct statement of the prices will afford the best criterion to judge what degree of rank this valuable breed of cattle still holds in the scale of public estimation. Seventeen dairy cows fetched, 498 guineas; six heifers, 142 guineas; seven two years old heifers, 127 guineas; six yearling ditto, 70 guineas; the rearing calves from 4 to 17 guineas each.

Married.] Mr. Christopher Whysall of Coats-park, near Alfreton, to Mrs. Hounsfield of Tupton.—Mr. John Hopkinson, to Miss Ellen Hill, both of Crich.

At Clifton, near Overseal, Mr. S. Hunt, of Colebrook, to Miss Phœbe Walker, of Breadsall.

Died.] At Stanley, Miss Mary Goddard.

At Catlow, Mrs. Hufland.

At Doveridge, the Hon. William Barnard Cavendish, the youngest son of Lord Waterpark.

At Edensor, Dorothy, widow of Philip Gell, esq. of Hopton.

At Ticknall, Mr. Lancelot.

At Monyarsh, Mr. Thomas Holmes, 27.

At Buxton, Mrs Carnall, daughter of the late Mr. John Ashworth, of Oldfield, near Manchester.

At Hilton, Mr. Thomas Smedley, 72.

At Darley Abbey, Robert Holden, esq. 85. By his death a very considerable estate devolves to the Rev. Spencer Madan, rector of St. Philips, Birmingham, and prebendary of Fawley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the New Church, on Standard Hill, Nottingham, took place a few days since. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the concourse of people was so great, that it was with the utmost difficulty the commissioners could reach the spot where the stone was to be laid.

Married.] At Greasley, Mr. Goolder, to Miss Sellers, daughter of the late Mr. S. of Brinsley Gin.

At Eastwood, Mr. Munk, of Nottingham, to Miss Shephard.

At Grove, near Retford, Mr. William Bodill, to Mrs. Whitehouse, of Stoke, near Worcester.—Mr. Wallis belonging to Richardson and Manly's comedians, to Miss Jackson, late of the Newark Company.

At Nottingham, the Rev. Mr. Almond, to Miss Russel.

At Attenborough, Mr. T. Earp, to Miss Harvey, both of Toton.

Died.] At Ilkeston, Mr. William Wheatly, a serjeant in the Ilkeston volunteers.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Jackson, second son of the late Mr. William J.

At Nottingham, Miss Christian, only daughter of Mr. C. 16.—Mr. Cooper wife of Mr. George C. 71.—Mrs. Lacey, 57.—William Clarke, gent.—Mr. Thomas Milner, town-cryer.—Mr. John Pacey, 73.—Mrs. Tilley.—Mr. Samuel Messam.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A plan is in contemplation for rendering the Witham navigable for coasting vessels up to Lincoln, by widening the locks at present in it to twenty feet, and by raising the iron bridge over the river at Boston, to admit the vessels passing under it at high water.

The Committee of the Subscribers to the intended Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln, have published a report relative to the state of the funds of that charity, of which the following is an extract:—"In conformity with their engagement to the Public, the Committee of Friends to the Establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln, beg leave to lay before them a report of the present situation of that Charity, from which it will appear, that, although, their unremitted efforts have hitherto been attended with very great success, much yet remains to be done, before the community can reap any advantage from it. For it is evident to them from all the information which they have been able to collect, that a sum very much larger than the amount already subscribed will be necessary to erect buildings suitable to the undertaking, and to the probable number of patients in this very extensive county. Yet large as this sum is, the Committee can have no doubt of obtaining it, when they consider how much a few months have already produced, and what a number of names of gentlemen of the highest rank and property is still wanting to the list of benefactors. To them, therefore, and to a generous public, ever ready to listen to the calls of humanity, they again confidently recommend this important Institution, fully convinced that among all the evils to which mankind are liable, no one is attended with more severe afflictions, either to the sufferers or their families, than that which it is the object of a Lunatic Asylum to relieve. The amount of benefactions as per list, is 4118*l.* 6*s.*; Amount actually received at the Lincoln Bank 3605*l.* 12*s.* Laid out in Exchequer Bills for the benefit of the intended Asylum, vested in the names of Robert Burton, esq. and the Rev. H. V. Bayley, treasurers, 3300*l.*; which sum of 3300*l.* will produce about 150*l.* annually."

Married.] At Long Ludford, near Louth, Mr. Everard of Spalding, to Mrs. Oates.

At Willingham, H. Boot, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Hopkinson, daughter of the late Mr. H. of the former place.

At Harlaxton, Mr. R. Wedgwood, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Copeland.

At Bloxholm, Robert Ferguson, esq. to Mary, the only daughter of William Hamilton Nisbet, esq. lately Countess of Elgin.

At

At Alford, Mr. Thomas Simpson, to Mrs. Flint of the King's Head inn.

Died.] At Scupholm, Mr. Samuel Patchett, 61.

At Wainfleet All Saints, Mrs. Bycroft.

At Bolingbroke, Mr. Hobson, 70.

At Gunby, Mrs. Jane Ward, 96.

At Louth, Mrs. Mary May, 99.

At Mablethorp, Mr. Moses Andrews, 55. Mr. William Simpsen, 80.

At Beesby, Mr. Lucas, 79.

At Gosberton, Mr. Ashby, common brewer, and master of the Wheel public house.—Mrs. Willerton.

At Castor, George Halgate, gent. 54.

At Barrow, Mrs. Taylor, 74.

At Wilksby, Mrs. Harrison, 58.

At Uffington, Mrs. Gray, 76.—Mr. Walter Bird, 70.

At Boston Mr. William Holden, of the Crown inn.

At Nassington, near Wansford, Mr. Hubbard, publican. His death was occasioned by his swallowing a small bone (whilst eating some beef-steak pie) which stopped in his wind-pipe: as it did not occasion great pain, he deferred applying to an able surgeon for several days; until a mortification had ensued. The bone was then passed down his throat, but he died shortly after in consequence of the accident.

At Scampton, Mrs. Cartwright, 64.

At Putrington, Mrs. Browne, 66.

At Walcot, B. Burton, esq. Some months since he fractured his skull by a fall whilst hunting; he had, however, nearly recovered the effects of the accident, when again venturing too ardently in pursuit of his favourite amusement, he brought on a brain fever, which terminated his life.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Husband's Bosworth, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Ann Smith.

At Leicester, Mr. Goddard, jun. to Miss Grose.—Mr. Edward Bolton, of Warrington, to Miss Ann Airey.—Mr. Cooper to Miss Coltman.

Mr. John Bradford, to Miss Ann Lea, eldest daughter of Mr. L. of Orton on the hill.

Died.] At Orton on the hill, Samuel Steel Perkins, esq one of the deputy-lieutenants for this county, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Leicester and Warwick.

At Leicester, Mrs. Tookey, relict of the Rev. Watson T. of Exning, Suffolk.—Mr. Samuel Winchester, 60.—Mr. Moore, wife of Mr. William M.—Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Thomas K.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Bywater.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Marquis of Stafford has just completed, at Trentham, a building of a singular construction, being the only edifice of the sort in this country. It is a cemetery, after the manner of the Roman tombs, and, like them, is situated on the road side. The building is of stone, of the most durable workmanship, and exhibits a style of grand and solid architecture highly expressive of the subject: it is a square of 40 feet on the base, and rises pyramidally 40 feet high. The inside contains 40 catacombs under one groined arch of stone; the whole is lined with a beautiful dark and highly polished marble.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Arthur Morgan, to Miss Isabella Hughes, daughter of the late Mr. H., surgeon.

Mr. John Crutchley, of Dunchurch, to Miss Lees, of Acton Trussell, near Stafford.

At Handsworth, Mr. Charles Jones, to Miss Jessamy Astley, both of Birmingham.

Mr. Anthony Titley, of Leeds, to Miss Addison, of Ranton Abbey.

Died.] At Cald Moor, near Walsall, Mr. John Mason.

At Waste Farm, near Walsall, Mr. Grove, plater.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Challengen.—Mrs. E. Green.

At Walsall, Mr. Samuel Bolton.

At Hill Top, Great Barr, Mr. William Osborne.

At West Bromwich, Mr. John Barber, 46.

At Handsworth, Master Perry, only son of Mrs. P., in his 7th year.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Smith.

At the house of William Hyatt, esq., near Lane End, Mrs. Jane Hyatt, a maiden lady, his aunt. She was in the 80th year of her age, and totally deprived of sight; and being left alone in the parlour, her clothes caught fire, and before she perceived her alarming situation, and assistance could be procured, she was so much scorched as to survive but a few hours.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Alcester, Mr. John Alexander, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss of Sarsons.

At Rugby, the Rev. John Marriott, third son of the Rev. Dr. M., of Cottesbatch, Leicestershire, to Miss Mary Anne Harris, eldest daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Rugby.

At Birmingham, Mr. Wm. Hancorne, of Swansea, to Miss Caroline Wheatley, second daughter of Mr. Thos. W.

At Coventry, Mr. William Maye, to Miss Ann Liggins.

At Nuneaton, George Handson, esq., to Miss Burton, third daughter of the late Mr. Burton, tanner, of Nuneaton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Palmer.—Mr. John Cooper.—Mr George Thomas, 43.—Mrs. Blundell —Mr. John Stockton, 54.—Mr. John Newby.— Mrs Raven.—Mr. John Charles, 68.—Mr. Thompson.—Miss Horne, 38.—Miss Sarah Warwick, 14.—Mrs. Barnes, 69.—Mr. Tomlinson, surgeon to the General Hospital, celebrated for his dexterity and success as an operator, and for sagacity, science, promptitude,

promptitude, and skill, in all the branches of his profession, 48.—Simon Villers, esq., late of Wolverhampton.—Mr. John Collins, the facetious author of the Morning Brush. Mr. Collins was a native of Bath, and very early in life made his appearance on that stage—where, in the progress of a few years, he filled as great a variety of characters as were ever so respectably performed by any actor whatever. Parts in tragedy, genteel comedy, low comedy, and the old men and country boys, in farce and operas, were all admirably sustained by him. But the chief merit of Mr. Collins lay in his lyric compositions, and the feeling, comic, and unaffected style, in which he sang them. Those who have heard his "Down-hill of Life," "The Chapter of Kings," "The Golden Days of Good Queen Bess," and scores of similar effusions, will not lose the remembrance of the pleasure they afforded. He was the most successful of all George Alexander Stevens's followers, as an original and humorous lecturer; by which exertions of his mental powers, he happily acquired a competency that made the downhill of his life smooth and comfortable.

At the Green Bank, near Birmingham, Mrs. Armfield, 76.

At Coventry, Mrs. Allen. — Mr. Jos. Bull.

At Nuneaton, Mrs. Sharpe. — Mrs. Beazley, wife of Mr. Beazley, linen-draper, of that town, aged 26. The circumstances attending the death of this amiable woman were truly melancholy: returning on April 17th, with a young lady, about 12 years of age, and her husband (to whom she had been married but five weeks), in a one-horse chaise, from a visit to her father, a respectable farmer, living at Ansley, four miles from this town, the horse, as it approached towards it, suddenly took fright, and ran with great fury to the bridge over the river Anker, where her husband, fearful that the enfuriated animal would jump into the river, advised Mrs. Beazley to leap out behind, which attempting to do, part of her dress caught in the hind part of the chaise, and before she could be extricated by the by-standers, her head had been several times dashed against the parapet of the bridge. She was conveyed home in a senseless state, as well as her husband. She survived the accident but three days, and died regretted by all who had had the pleasure of knowing her, for her urbanity of manners, and mild and amiable virtues and qualifications.

At Stivichall, near Coventry, Mr. Smart, 59.

At Smethwick, Mrs. Bate, 62.

At Keresley, Mr. N. Oldham.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Dolphin, wife of James D. esq.

At Woodcote, Elizabeth, second daughter of P. H. Mallory, esq.

At Warwick, Mrs. Asley, wife of Mr. Samuel A.

SHROPSHIRE.

The new road from Oswestry to Corwen, by which upwards of four miles will be saved, is in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected to be opened as far as Glyn slate quarries by Christmas next, and the remainder in in the course of the following spring.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Samuel Tuffley Harding, esq, of Tamworth, banker, to Miss Bage.

At Whitchurch, Lieutenant Clarke, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Ann Joyce, second daughter of Mr. J.

At Ludlow, Mr. Felton, printer and bookseller, to Miss Rawlings.

The Rev. T. Baker, of Oriel College, Oxford, to Julia, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. King, of Worthen.

At Welsh Pool, Mr. James Roberts, druggist, to Miss Powell.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. Stainer, many years serjeant-major of the Shropshire militia.—Mr. Patrick Conolly, of Burr, King's County, Ireland.—Mr. Thos. Parry, son of Mr. Henry P.—Mrs. Eleanor Powel, late of Moat Hall.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Briscoe, wife of Mr. Wm. B. of the Three Tuns.—Mr. John Marsh.

At Wem, Mrs. Shaw.—Mrs. Bickerton, 70.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Joyce, wife of Mr. J. watchmaker.—Mrs. Hewitt.

At Longnor, Mr. Tyler, many years a schoolmaster there.

At the Moat, near Stapleton, Mrs. Steeman.

At Oswestry, Mr. Jones, parish clerk.

At Edge, Miss Gardiner.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Overbury, Mr. William Smith, of the Woolpack Inn, Tewkesbury, to Miss Chambers.

At Bewdley, Mr. Thomas Probert, of Birmingham, to Miss Griffin.

At Ribbesford, Mr. Wm. Buckloe, of New York, to Miss Barron, of Bewdley.

Mr. John Smith, of Mathon, to Miss Woodyat, of Earl's Court.

Died.] At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Bonaker, relict of Mr. B. of Norton, near Evesham.

At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Fowke.—Mr. Richard Sterry.

At Lyehampton, Mrs. Lambe, 68.

At Stone, Mrs. Steward, wife of John S. esq.

At Caudhills, near Pershore, Mr. Whittaker.

At Eastington, Mr. Berkesley.

At Rashwood Hill, near Droitwich, Mr. Jacob Corbett.

At Cookhill, in the parish of Inkberrows, in his 87th year, John Fortescue, esq. captain in the royal navy; the oldest officer on the

the superannuated list, and supposed to be the last survivor of the crew of the Centurion, who accompanied Lord Anson in his celebrated voyage round the world. He had previously served under his lordship on the coast of Guinea, and in the West Indies. When Lord Anson was afterwards elevated to the post of first lord of the admiralty, he was made post captain, and continued in the service till the peace of 1763. Having contracted a violent local scurvy in that voyage, he passed the greater part of his latter years in retirement, at his paternal estate of Cookhill, endearing himself to a small circle of friends by continual acts of social kindness, and by a conversation enlivened with frequent narrations of former professional occurrences, of which he retained to the last a perfect recollection.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Yarkhill, Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne, esq. of Monarchty, Cardiganshire, to Miss Vevers, only daughter of Mr V. of Yarkhill Court.

At Mondiford, Richard Doolan, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary Cope.

At Hereford, Mr. Gibbs, to Miss Mary Ann Davis.—R. Walton, esq. of London, to Miss Ann Walters.

At Kinderchurch, Mr. James Williams, of the Brooks, to Miss Ann Williams.

At Kings Caple, Mr. Southall, to Miss Bayley.

Died.] At Huntington, near Hereford, Mrs. Tully.

At Pontrilas, Mr. Adams, 84.

At Hereford, Miss Symonds, 20.

At Leominster, Mr. John Knight.—Mr. T. S. Bush.

At Underdowns, near Ledbury, Mrs. Miles, wife of John M., esq.

At Kington, Mr. Andrews.

At Hay, Mr. James Lyde, surgeon.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Tewksbury, Mr. William Smith, attorney.

At Uley, Miss Richards, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. late vicar of Tetbury.

At Barnwood, near Gloucester, Mr. John Jordan, 34.

At Newnham, Mrs Chinn.

At Pucklechurch, Miss H. Swayne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of that place.

At Dursley, Mrs. Long.

At Tilsdown, Mrs. Jones, mother of the late Lieutenant-colonel Parnell, of King's hill.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Perry, surgeon, and apothecary.—Mr. George of the Rose and Crown inn.

At Gloucester, Mr. William Woodward, 56.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Caversfield, near Bicester, Joseph Bullock, esq. 75. His abilities, integrity, and activity as a magistrate, rendered him a most useful member of society, and an ornament to his country.

At Oxford, Mr. James Sabine, 52.—Mr. William Vynes, 51.—Mr. Allen Mackinnon, 56.

At Old Cutslow, Mr. John Middleton, 57.

At Chesterton, Mrs. Edmonds.

At Ensham, Mrs. Bowerman

At Witney, in his 65th year, Mr. John Trimnel, surgeon and apothecary; a man who, for the unvaried sobriety of his life, the patience of his temper, the universality of his benevolence, the tenderness of his sympathy, and the conscientious discharge of his professional duties, in which he had both much skill and experience, might be held up as an ornament and pattern, not to one only, but to every useful and honourable profession among men.—The Rev. W. Collins, M. A formerly of Christchurch, and lately rector of Slapton, Bucks, and curate of Coggs and Hailey, near Witney, where he was born, and resided the greater part of his life.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Carr, 58.

At Great Hazeley, Mr. Charles Cornish of the Plough inn, 55.

At Tetsworth, Mrs. Ann Hobday, 84.

At Waterperry, Mr. John Miller, 57.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The following account is given by the gardener of the Rev. Dr. Drake of Amersham, respecting the extraordinary produce of a single grain of wheat in the garden of that gentleman. "On the 1st day of August, I sowed, or rather set, a single grain of red wheat; and in the latter end of September, when the plant had tillered, I took it up, and slipped or divided it into four sets or slips. Those four sets I planted, and they grew and tillered as well as the first. In the end of November I took them up a second time, and made thirty-six plants or sets. These I again planted, which grew till March, in which month I, a third time, took up my plants, and divided them into 256 plants or sets. For the remaining part of the summer, till the month of August, they had nothing done to them, except hoeing the ground clean from the weeds, till the corn was ripe. When it was gathered, I had the ears counted, or numbered, and they were 3,511; a great part of which proved as good grain as ever grew out of the earth. Many of the ears measured six inches in length, some very middling grains, some very light and thin.—This was the reason I did not number the grains; but there was better than half a bushel of corn in the whole produce of this one grain of wheat in one year." Would not this practice (spring planting) be of great use where the crops miss by various accidents incident to farming?

Married.] At Beaconsfield, Thomas Witts Walford, esq. of Uxbridge, to Miss Crook, daughter of Robert C. esq.

At Olney, H. Rumsey, esq. of Chesham, to Miss Murray, daughter of the late Sir Robert M.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. S. W. Barringer, to Miss Sophia Stevens.

At Aylesbury, Mr. Thomas Hodgkins, to Miss Ivatts.

Died.] At Penn, Miss Mary Garlands, youngest daughter of Mr G.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, the Rev. J. Johnson, rector of Yaxham and Welborne, Norfolk, to Miss Livius, eldest daughter of George L. esq.—George Nash, esq. to Miss Addington, eldest daughter of Sylvester A. esq.

Died.] At Biggleswade, Mr. George Herbert, merchant and banker. Being a close observer of his late father's exemplary conduct, he could not fail of possessing, in an eminent degree, those qualities which characterise the man of honour and business; such as integrity, punctuality, and industry. The liberality of his dealings secured him an extensive trade, and enabled him to bequeath to his relatives a good fortune, the fruit of his meritorious exertions; and he has left to his successors in particular, and the mercantile world at large, a laudable example to imitate.

At Bedford, Mr. James Foster, 43.—Mrs. Jordan, wife of Mr J. of the Bell inn.

At Yeldon, Mrs. Underwood, wife of Mr. Thomas U. 30; and three days afterwards his father, James U. esq of Polton, 66.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Rockingham, John Henry Palmer, esq. second son of Sir John P. bart, of Carlton, to the Hon. Mary Grace Watson, eldest daughter of the late Lord Sondes.

At Thorney, near Peterborough, Mr. William Chettle, to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Culworth, Mrs. Mary Biker, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. late vicar of that place.

At Northampton, Mr. John Perkins.—Mr. John Cooch.—The Rev. Thomas Percy, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and nephew to the bishop of Dromore.

At Castor, near Peterborough, George Holgate, gent. 54.

At Oundle, Mr. Thomas Prentice, 55.

At Hardingstone, Mr. Daniel Kightley.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mrs. Eleanor Paul, widow of Mr. W. F. P. formerly of Bury, 28.—Mr. Newman, proprietor of the Stage Waggon from that place.—Mr. Hull, of Brampton. He left his house apparently in perfect health, to go to St. Ives market, and while purchasing some cattle, complained of indisposition, and shortly afterwards expired.

At Huntingdon, Mrs Adaman.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the Poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year is, *The Holy Wars.*

The Norrisian prize Essay, is this year adjudged to Mr. George Cornelius Gorham, of Queen's college, for his Essay on Public Worship.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. William Goode, to Miss Caroline Harwood.—Samuel Christie, esq. mathematical master in the royal military academy, Woolwich, to Miss Claydon, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles C.

At Newton, near Wisbech, Mr. Stephen Fovargue, to Miss Mary Herber.

Died.] At Haslingfield, Mr. John Sergeant, 59.

At Cambridge, Miss Catharine Musgrove, daughter of the late Rev. Edward M. rector of Knapwell.—Mr. Underwood.—Mrs. Clements.

At Lake's End, in the parish of Upwell, Mr. Reed.

At Thropland, Mr. James Cambridge.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Mary Davies.—Miss Charlotte Ann Elston, second daughter of Mr. T. E 14.

At Little Wilbraham, Mr. B. Kent, 67.

At Sawston, Mr. Adams.

NORFOLK.

A public charity school, on Mr Lancaster's plan of education, has been opened at Lynn.

Married.] At Lynn, T. P. Bagg, esq to Miss Grace Salisbury, youngest daughter of the late Richard S. esq. of Lancaster.

The Rev. W. Drew, of Middleton, to Miss Standbanks, daughter of Mr. S. of North Wootton.

H. B. Gooch, esq of Tunstall, to Miss Read, daughter of J. Read, esq o Freethorpe.

At Norwich, Mr. John Clater, of Market-Harborough, Leicestershire, to Miss C. Crakenthorpe.—The Rev. Philip Nevill Jodrell, rector of Yelling, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Pye, only daughter of Samuel P. esq.

At Coltishall, the Rev. Joseph Church, to Mrs. Gurney, relict of Bartlett G. esq of Norwich.

Died.] At Drayton Lodge, near Norwich, in her 30th year, the Hon Mrs Fitzroy, wife of Lieut. Colonel the Hon. William Fitzroy. Her amiable and mild disposition, her virtuous mind, and exemplary conduct, endeared her to all who knew her: her loss must ever be deplored by her family and friends, and to her disconsolate husband is irreparable. She was the only sister to Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart.

At Feltwell, Mr. Thomas Young, 37.

At Mulbarton, Mr. Richard Whiting, school-master and land surveyor, 39.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Hubbard, 65.—Mrs Fisher, widow of John F. esq. 86.—Samuel Bream, gent.

At Castleacre, Mr. H. Young, parish clerk, 87.

At Norwich, Mrs. Barnham, wife of Mr. Richard B. 64.—Mrs. Mary Tuck, 31.—Mr. John Clipperton, grocer, 47.—Mr. J. Heasell, 86.—Mr. Edward Russell, 63.—Mrs. Bacon, wife of Mr. Richard Mackenzie B. printer

printer of the Norwich Mercury.—Mrs. Corbett, 43.—Mr. Dyson.

At Banham, Mrs. Frances Wells.

At Corton, Mrs. Gilbert, relict of Mr. S. Gilbert.

At Coltishall, Mr. John Burton, blacksmith, 31.

At Newton, Miss Mary Muskett, daughter of Mr. Ephraim M. 26.

At Diss, Mr James Bray.

At Hempnall, Mrs. Adams, 95.

At East Harling, Mrs. Rodwell, relict of Mr. Lionel R.

At Tharston, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. B. 69.

At Calton, Mrs Susannah Rant, 61.

At Cringleford, Cremer Cremer, esq 39.

At Aylsham, Mrs. Chapman, 83.—Mr. John Ellis, youngest son of Mr. E of the Post office, 18.

At Lynn, Mr. John Pearce, 47.—Mrs. Gurney, wife of John G jun. esq banker.

At Honing, Mr. Christopher Youngman, 96.

At New Buckenham, Miss Jane Dodd, youngest daughter of Mr. D. surgeon.

At Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Etheridge.

At North Elmham, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Richard F. 56.—Barnabas Howell, gent. 69.—Mr. C. Bradfield, 61.—Mr. Rowe, schoolmaster.

At Harleston, Captain Nunn Pretyman, of the East Suffolk militia.

At Brancaster, Mrs. Foley, wife of —— F. esq and only daughter of Robert Cooper, gent. of East Dereham.

At Appleton, Mrs. Clements, wife of Mr. Edward C. 27.

SUFFOLK.

An institution for the relief of poor lying-in married women is about to be established in Bury. A considerable subscription has been entered into for its support, and there is every reason to hope that so laudable a plan will experience due encouragement.

Married.] The Rev. C. Dewhirst, of Bury, to Miss S. Last, eldest daughter of the late Mr. L. of Southwood Park.

At Bury, R. Sheppard, esq of Tunstall, to Miss Gale, of Orford, only daughter of the late Captain G. of the royal navy

Died.] At Bredfield, William Whincopp, esq. 74.

At Ipswich, Anna Maria, only daughter of the late John Girling, esq. of the royal navy.—Mrs. Brame, wife of Mr. B.—Martin Sharpe, gent. lately an eminent draper, but who had retired from business, 74.

At Bury, Mr. John Brickwood, 62.

At Stowupland, Mr. Thomas Ely Tailer, second son of Mr. John Baily T.

At Nowton, Mrs. Simpson, wife of William S. gent.

At Gillingham, near Beccles, Mr. T. Chapman, 58.

At Beccles, Mr. Bonner, 60.—Mr. John Nickolds, 47.

At Henley Hall, Mrs. Sleorgan, only daughter of the late John Gould, esq. of Woodford Bridge.

At Cowlinge, Mr. John Chapman.

At Moor's Farm, Boxted, Mr. John Westrup, 58.

At Ashfield, Miss Ann Hammond, youngest daughter of Mrs. H. 18

At Sproughton, Mr Charles Fenn, 82.

At Haverhill, Mr. John Webb, 83.

At Hemley, near Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Blomfield, farmer.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. of the Five Bells

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Haddock, of Botesdale, aged 72, Mrs Rogers, relict of the late Mr. Edmund R. of Walsham-le-Willows. This lady had for nearly half a century kept the celebrated school at the latter place for the education of the female sex; during which period, by her meekness of disposition, affability, and benevolence of character, she endeared her memory to all who ever had the happiness of deriving benefit from her instructions, which were strictly in conformity with the mildest principles of christianity. Her charity was unbounded to the poor of that village, who, in the hour of sickness or difficulty, were sure of relief from her table; and in the private circle of an extensive acquaintance, she was highly esteemed and reverenced as an example worthy the imitation of her sex, as a wife and parent, as well as for her moral virtues.—And a few days afterwards died, Mrs. Casborne, wife of the Rev John Spring Casborne, of Pakenham, and eldest daughter of the above Mrs. Rogers.

At Brandon, Mrs. Toosey, widow of the Rev. Philip Toosey, formerly rector of Stonham Jerningham, and vicar of Kenton, in this county.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Maldon, William Lawrence, esq. to Miss Bygrave.

At Shenfield, Mr. John Bishop, of Housham Hall, near Harlow, to Miss Martham, daughter of the late Mr. M. formerly of Shenfield Hall.

At West Ham, the Rev. Mr. Burford, rector of Magdalen Laver, to Miss Burrow, eldest daughter of Roger B. esq. of Exeter.

Died.] At the Deanery, Bocking, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Aynsley, only brother of his Grace the Duke of Athol. In his lordship's most exemplary character, were blended all the rare qualities of a benevolent, pure, and religious mind, which at once added lustre to his exalted birth, and imparted dignity and importance to the sacred profession of which he was an upright and distinguished member. In the more retired walk

walk of domestic life, no man appeared more interesting or amiable, as an affectionate husband, fond father, and zealous friend. In his immediate neighbourhood, his lordship had most strongly endeared himself; to the gentleman by affable and friendly intercourse; to the distressed and indigent by the prompt and liberal extension of comfort and relief, emanating from the impulse of a feeling and generous heart.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Sly, relict of Thomas S. esq. 85.

At Mountnessing, William, son of the Rev. W. M. Bowskill, vicar of that place.

At Colchester, the Rev. Mr. Hobbes, many years minister of the independent meeting there.—Mr. William Rouse.

At Bridgwell Hall, Mrs. Bird, relict of Thomas B. esq.

At Althorne, John Revett, esq.

KENT.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, May 10th, a fire broke out at Dover, in the warehouses of Messrs. Fector, and Co. adjoining the ordinance storehouses and buildings, through the carelessness of some people employed in coopering some casks of turpentine throwing the snuff of a lighted candle on the floor, which caught some oakum that had been wetted with turpentine: it was prevented blazing for some time by about 120 bags of wool in a loft over where the fire commenced; but the flames having at length reached many casks of turpentine, it burst forth with a fury which nothing could resist. The whole range of storehouses of Messrs. Fector, which fronted the York-house, were entirely destroyed, with a very large quantity of prize goods taken from the Danish ships; the ordnance storehouse at the back of the storekeeper's house is also entirely consumed, and many of the adjoining buildings much injured. A Greek ship at the quay was also damaged. Some of the adjoining buildings were depositories for Mr. Congreve's rockets and other combustibles, which could not all be got out, and several explosions took place, the last of which carried away the roof of the buildings, and caused great alarm. No further damage was however done, and the fire was got under between eight and nine in the evening. The loss is supposed to exceed 50,000l.

Married.] At Rochester, Mr. Coleman, surgeon, Sheerness, to Miss Saunders, daughter of Mr. S. of the Assembly Rooms.

At Folkstone, John Scott, esq. supervisor of the customs, to Miss M. Castle, eldest daughter of Mr. John C. one of the jurats of that place.

At Buckland, near Dover, Josiah Cock, esq. surgeon, of the royal miners, to Miss Maria Horn, second daughter of Thomas H. esq.

At Hayes, Major Pilkington, to Miss Gibbs, only daughter of the attorney-general.

Died.] At Mount Pleasant, Thurnham, Mr. Samuel Jones, 82. His habits and manner of living were curious and eccentric, and he was remarkable for his penurious economy. From the humble situation of a gentleman's coachman, he rose to the possession of a large fortune, and accumulated the sum of twenty-seven thousand pounds, by denying himself the enjoyments of life, and by observing the most exact and rigid avarice through every day of his life. By his will he has bequeathed his property to a number of poor relations, to whom during his life he paid no attention; but who, if he had been a man of liberal mind, with a heart as bountiful as his means, might have flourished, and have become the means of enlarging his pleasures and respectability. A niece, with a large family, to whom he left 2000l. died at Maidstone a few days after him.

At Canterbury, Mrs Walton, wife of Captain W. of the 4th Queen's own dragoons. The circumstances attending the death of this unfortunate lady are peculiarly distressing. She was in a room on the fourth story, where she had lately been confined, and while in the act of throwing up the sash of the window, was precipitated through the aperture, and fell a height of forty feet on the pavement below. The effect of the fall was a fracture of the skull to a considerable extent, and a concussion of the brain, which terminated her life in a few hours. It is conjectured, that the sash rose with so much rapidity that she lost her hold, and from the sill of the window not being knee high (barely eight inches from the floor of the room) there was no stay to prevent her fall. It is not improper here to remark on the ridiculous impropriety of constructing windows of bedchambers in this manner, or indeed of any rooms, without a proper guard to prevent a similar accident. Mrs. W. was a most amiable woman, in the prime of life and health, and had but just recovered from her lying-in, when she was thus momentarily snatched from an infant and a husband, whose feelings on the melancholy event may be better conceived than described.

At Canterbury, Miss Collins, daughter of Mr. Charles Collins.—Lieutenant Frederic Henry Mantell, of the Nottingham militia.—Mrs. Marsh.—Mrs. Gold.—Mr. James Parker, 73.—Mr. Read, 70.—Mr. Bailey, of the Black Griffin.—Mr. Henry Arnold, attorney.—Mrs. Graham, relict of Colonel G.

At Dover, Robert Hunt, esq. one of the jurats of that place, 54. He was an upright magistrate, and his private character was universally esteemed.—Mrs. Hannam, relict of George H. esq. 69.—Mrs. Polhill.—Mr. Walcot, of the theatre.

At Chatham, Mrs. Buck, 87.—J. Plunckett, esq. second assistant of the dock-yard.—Mr. Earton, of Sheerness.

At Wingmore, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Thomas P.

At

At Sheerness, Mr. John Bastard.

At Rochester, Mrs. Fry, wife of Mr. F. surgeon.

At Cranbrook, Mrs. Dowis, wife of the Rev. Mr. D. vicar of that place.

At Howletts, Lady Yates, relict of the late Mr. Justice Y. and of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, 71.

At Ospringe, within a few hours of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Houghting.

At Ramsgate, Mr. John Daniels.—Mrs. Meader.

At Queenborough, Mr. Francis Hart, of the Ship Inn, 48.

At Goodnestone next Wingham, in the 101st year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Stocks. She was born January 25, and baptized at Wingham, February 14, 1708; and during her life was never thirty miles from that place. She has left three daughters. Fifty two of her grand and great grand children are now living, and about the same number have died. She retained her faculties to the day of her death, and on the celebration of her ninety-ninth birth-day sung several songs to her family.

At Broughton under Blean, Mrs. Berry, 96.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Bishop, relict of G. Bishop, esq. of the Maidstone distillery, 66.—Miss Sophia Burgess, 25.

At New Romney, Mr. W. Sladden, 63.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Leggitt, 70.—Mr. George Janeway, of the Folkstone Arms inn.

SURRY.

Married.] At Barnes, Thomas Young, esq. inspector-general of his majesty's hospitals, to Violet, daughter of James Burnett, esq.

At Hampton lodge, Sir Nelson Rycroft, bart. to Miss Mandeville.

Died.] At Lower Tooting, James Strachan, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

At Croydon, the Rev. J. Griffies, upwards of fifty years rector of Chipstead, 87.

SUSSEX.

Several of the inhabitants of Brighton have entered into a subscription for the laudable purpose of giving premiums for the encouragement of the mackarel fishery at that port.

Married.] At Northiam, Davies Giddy, esq. of Tredra, Cornwall, M P. to Miss Gilbert, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

At Lewes, Mr. John Reeves, of Chiddingly, to Mrs. Mannington, widow of Mr. Matthew M. of Ripe.

Died.] At Ringmer barracks, of a dropsy, Mrs. J Bannister, wife of Serjeant B of the royal artillery. This poor woman had the operation of tapping performed on her no less than thirty times, between the 19th of December 1806, and her death, during which time it appears, by the sick register, that the aggregate of water drawn from her, amounts to the astonishing quantity of 642 quarts; and half-a-pint. Previous to her coming to Ringmer, she had submitted six times to the operation, by the surgeons at Woolwich.

At Newick, Mr. George Mills.

At Brighton, Mrs. Tilt, wife of Mr. Thomas T. jun.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a Vestry meeting lately held at Kingston, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. of Stubbington-lodge, made an offer to the parish of Portsea, of a piece of land, on which he would build a large Charity-school, for the educating of fifty poor boys and fifty poor girls, with a house for the master and mistress of the school to live in, provided the parish would agree to pay sixty pounds per annum towards a salary for the master and mistress: or, if the parish preferred it, he would give one thousand pounds, towards erecting the school. This generous offer was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Fitzherbert, expressing his conviction of the necessity of such an establishment, in so populous a neighbourhood, and, with much philanthropic feeling, he forcibly expatiated on the advantages the rising generation would receive from it. The only objection felt at the vestry to this laudable, praiseworthy, and benevolent design, was an unwillingness to lay a rate on the parish, to defray the expence of the salary for the proposed master and mistress. The vestry therefore resolved to appoint a deputation to wait on Mr. Fitzherbert, to thank him for his liberal offer, and to try what sum could be raised by a general subscription, in addition to the large gift offered by him. It is hoped that the parish will determine to give the poor, friendless, and orphan children of their neighbourhood, all the blessings and advantages of education.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. John Webb, to Miss Keet.—Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss Richards, daughter of Mr. G. R. merchant.

At Southampton, Mr. Nicolle, jun. commander of the Hero packet, to Miss Jordan.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Marshall, of his Majesty's sloop Port Mahon, 22.—Mr. Ballard, victualler, and one of the constables of the borough.—Mr. Wm. Gibson, sen.—Miss Sarah Poore, niece of the late George P. esq.—Mr. Moore.

At Hill, near Southampton, Miss Catherine Brownlow Bertie, second daughter of Rear-admiral B.

At Hamble, Mrs. Bradby, wife of Admiral B.

At Southampton, Mrs. Chidiell, of the Mitre inn.—Mr. Thomas Tarrant.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. John H. 32.—At the house of her father Joseph Sherer, esq. Mrs. Kuhff, wife of Henry K. esq of Islington.—George Blachford, gent. 63.

At Southwick, Mrs. Soaper, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Jeremiah Salt, 88.

At

At Ringwood, Mrs. Pearce, wife of Mr. P. of the White Hart inn.

At Bisterne, Henry Digby, fifth son of W. Mills esq.

At Romsey, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Charles le Gay.

In the 68th year of his age, Sir John Carter, Knight, of Portsmouth, than of whom the loss of no individual of that place could possibly be more generally lamented, or more deeply regretted Though it frequently happens that good men do not receive while living their full desert of praise, yet at his name the tongue of slander was mute; the breath of calumny was dissipated, and the malevolence of party subsided, and notwithstanding he has taken a very active part as a magistrate, no one has ever ventured to charge him with a subversion of the laws, in any single instance, but all unite in asserting his character to have been irreproachable As a magistrate, he was vigilant, but not inquisitorial: firm, yet so much inclined to the side of mercy, that culprits thought it a peculiar happiness to have him for their judge. He was several times mayor of the Borough of Portsmouth, and as often was his administration marked by a mild and placid exercise of the civil authority. He likewise once served as sheriff for the county. As a citizen, he was conspicuous for a steady inflexible attachment to the cause of liberty, civil and religious; and as often as a contested election has taken place in the county, never failed of giving it a cordial and an effective support. To his influence too principally it was, that that luminary of the law, Lord Erskine, owed his seat in the house of Commons, as representative for the borough for many years. As a christian, he was sincere, pious, unaffected, and attended regularly the unitarian meeting-house at that place. He was one of the first members of the unitarian society, established in the southern district, and by his example contributed not a little to give energy and respectability to the cause. As a man, he was upright in principle, uniformly consistent in practice, and his charities which were numerous, bore internal evidence of their being the effect of pure disinterested benevolence, rather than of ostentation, or a desire to be thought charitable. In the more endearing relations of husband, father, friend, he was all that can be implied by these terms To enumerate each particular of such a character, would be an endless task, as virtue, probity, and integrity, were in him eminently conspicuous, he may without exaggeration, be termed a model of human excellency.

WILTSHIRE.

At the last General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this county, the important questions of building a new County Gaol and a new Bridewell, were discussed: the former was left open for further consideration; but it was resolved that a new Bridewell should be built at Devizes, under the direction of Mr. Ingleman, of Nottingham.

The manufacture of broad-cloth is on the increase in this county. We know not to what circumstance this is to be attributed, to the present restricted state of our commerce, but the fact is indubitable. From the report of the inspector to the magistrates at the Quarter Sessions, upwards of 2000 pieces were manufactured in the last year, which is a greater quantity than was ever manufactured in any one year before

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Brabant surgeon, to Miss Hughes, daughter of Mr. H. attorney.

At Salisbury, Mr. James Foot, third son of Henry F. esq. of Berwick St John, to Miss Goddard, eldest daughter of the late John H. G. esq.

R. Jeffries, esq. of Draycott, to Miss Chouls, eldest daughter of Mr. C. of Badbury.—On the same day, Mr. T. Avenell, son of J. A. esq. of Badbury, to Miss E. Chouls, second daughter of the above Mr. C.

At Hale, James Powell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Joseph May, esq. of Hale house

At Trowbridge, Mr. Charles Walker, of Bath, to Miss Mary Russell, second daughter of Thomas R. esq.

At Bradford, W. Gaisford, esq third son of John G. esq. of Iford house, Somersetshire, to Miss Caroline Bush, third daughter of Thomas B. esq.

Died.] At Heddington, near Calne, Walter Brooke, esq.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Slade, wife of Mr. Edmund S.

At Devizes, the wife of Benjamin Webb Anstie, and not that gentleman as was stated by mistake in our last number.

At Merchet Park Farm, Mrs. Wolff, wife of James W. esq.

At Cherton, Mrs. Clarke, wife of the Rev. Samuel C vicar of that parish.

At Salisbury, Mr. Joy.

At Wilton-house, Mr. George Robinson, clerk of the works there.

At Calne, Mrs. Slade, wife of Mr. Edmund S.

BERKSHIRE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the subscribers to the Reading Permanent Library, it was stated that this society from the very moderate subscription of five shillings each, quarterly, has, by a strict attention to economy in the management of its affairs, been able to purchase nearly two hundred volumes of the best modern authors, and that the fund in hand is sufficient to add considerably to that number

Married.] John Withers, esq. of Hayden, Wilts, to Miss Willoughby, daughter of the late Robert W. esq. of Mill Mead Cottage, Wantage.

At Wantage, Mr. C. Liddyard, to Miss Hazell.

At

At Reading, Mr. W. Clacey, to Miss Stacey.—Mr. Burnham, surgeon, of London, to Miss Louisa Sophia Booth, of Mount Pleasant.—Mr. Merryweather, to Miss Humphreys.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Roberts, relict of the Rev. Dr. R. provost of Eton College, who many years kept a boarding house for the Eton scholars, and had retired with an ample fortune.—Mr. William Quelch, sen. many years master of the free-school at this town.

At Newbury, Miss Bailey, daughter of R. Bailey, esq.—Mr. Wright.—Mr. T. Bransdon, of the Coach and Horses.

At Reading, Mrs. Deacon.—Mrs. Terry.—Mr. William Billing, third son of Mr. Richard B. 18.—Mr Packer, sen.—Mrs Fowler, relict of Christopher F. esq. of Soho-square, London.

At Newtown, near Newbury, Mr. Tame, 93.

At Workingham, Mr. Edward Lane.—Mr. William Bennett, 85.

At Shippon, near Abingdon, Mrs. Bunce, 51.

At Woodham, near Egham, Mrs. Mac Kason, relict of Mr. M. attorney.

At Abingdon, Mr. Thorpe, sen. 71.

At Limbourn, Mr. Hulett.

At Irchingswell, near Newbury, Mrs. Pullinger, 89.

At Knowlhill, Mr. Dean.

At the alms house at Bray, in this county, five out of forty have died within the last eight months at the following ages: Mary Kimber, 91; Eleanor Lambden, 87; Sarah Mather, 88; John Luff, 93; Sarah Ray, 87; and in the same house, only five died in three years and three quarters, preceding the above mentioned period, all under 80.

At Beenham, the Rev J. Douglas, twenty years vicar of that place.

At Till paper-mills, near Reading, Mrs. Hook, wife of Mr. H. sen.

At Streatly, the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, many years vicar of that place.

At Tilehurst, Mrs Bowsher, of the Catharine Wheel.

At Hendon house, near Maidenhead, the Rev. George Trenchard, rector of Lytchet Matravers, and of Langdon Matravers, Dorsetshire.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. G. Thomas, to Miss Frances Ram, daughter of Stephen R. esq.—J. Collingridge, esq. of Sunbury, to Miss Crosse, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C.—Captain Clark of the royal marines, to Miss W. Kirkland.—Richard Saunders, esq. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of J. L. Newton, esq. of Wheathill, Derbyshire.—The Rev. Mr. Lloyd, chaplain of his majesty's ship Pompée, to Mrs. Goldie, relict of General G.—William Tudor, esq. to Miss D. Fenwick, second daughter of Nicholas F. esq. of Lemmington, Northumberland.—Henry Lee Warner, esq. eldest son of Henry Lee W. esq. of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, to Miss Brydges, eldest daughter of the late Francis B. esq. of Tiberton court, Herefordshire.

At Bristol, James Heaviside, esq. of Dublin, to Mrs. Goddard, relict of the Rev. Thomas G.—Mr. James Charlton, to Miss E. Ash, youngest daughter of Edward A. esq.—Mr. William Gunter, merchant, of Lidney, to Miss Cecilia Pitcher, niece to D. Bayley, esq. Cowley, Gloucestershire.—Mr. Luke Haynes, to Mrs. Smith, widow of Thomas Standfast Smith, esq.

John Carver, esq. of Chelton-house, Polton-hill, to Miss Harriet Hasell, of Baron-cottage.

At Melbury, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, Lord Henry Petty, to Lady Louisa Strangways, sister of the Earl of Ilchester.

At Ston Easton, Mr. Maskell, solicitor, of Shepton Mallett, to Miss Miles, daughter of the late William M. esq.

Died.] At Bath, Sir Nigel Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, Derbyshire. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Roger Gresley, a minor, who is the issue of a second marriage, by which he has also left another son; by the first Lady Gresley (sole heiress of his uncle, the late Sir Thomas Gresley) he has left three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Rev. Mr. Levett, of Litchfield.—Lady Aston, relict of Sir Willoughby A. bart. 91.—Lady Charlotte Murray, sister of the late Duke of Athol.—Mrs Randolph, widow of Dr R formerly physician of Bristol, and mother of Dr. R. one of the prebendaries of the cathedral of that city, 88.—Major Hooper, of the 4th, or Queen's Dragoons.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieutenant-colonel H. 69.—The Rev. Ralph Smith, many years rector of Oaksey and Nether Avon, Wilts.—John Nourse, esq. of Coughton, near Ross, Herefordshire, Colonel of the Archenfield regiment of volunteers, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant, for that county. He was the last male descendant of an ancient and respectable family, long resident at Weston-under Penyard; and it may with truth be said, that he well represented them in that valuable, though rare character, the English country gentleman. With principles of integrity and honour unsullied, he possessed a heart truly British: in him, his country and his king, the regiment he commanded and the volunteer service, have lost an officer, zealous, disinterested, and honourably devoted to their cause.—John Brown, esq. admiral of the blue, 57. By his death without issue very considerable landed property devolves to his only surving brother, the Rev. Thomas Brown, rector of Conington, Cambridgeshire.—Mrs Jeffery, relict of Alderman Hayley, of London, and sister of the long celebrated John Wilkes, esq. a great portion of whose

wit

wit and abilities she possessed.—Mrs. Simpson, widow of Mr. S. formerly master of the lower rooms.—Mrs. Morland, widow of T. Morland, esq. of Court Lodge, Kent.—Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late R. Dighton, esq of the Wilderness, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. Brian Collins, Bury, formerly of St. John's Cambridge, who possessed considerable abilities as a scholar, and was a zealous minister of the gospel —Edward Brice, esq. of Kilroot, county of Antrim.—William Perry, M. D. an eminent accoucheur.

At Street, near Glastonbury, in the bloom of youth, whilst on a visit to her relations, Mary Sturge, daughter of Jacob Sturge, jun. landsurveyor, of Westbury on Trim, near Bristol. She was a young woman of an amiable disposition and good natural understanding superior to most of her age, and who, had she lived, in all probability would have been an ornament to the society she was a member of, for her christian-like conduct, as many felt the warmth of her benevolent heart. To the poor she was kind and charitable, sympathizing with them in their distress, and alleviating their pains; and her loss must be severely felt by her parents, relations, and numerous acquaintance.

At Taunton, Richard Aubrey, esq. colonel of the royal Glamorgan militia, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the same county, in his 63d year. Amongst the officers who had the happiness of serving under him, he, by his very polite deportment, rendered himself both courteous and affable; to his men he was unprecedentedly kind and compassionate, and, from his thorough knowledge of mankind, he had the sagacity of knowing how to manage and keep them in soldier-like order, without ever having recourse to corporal punishment. In his magisterial capacity he was firm, intelligent, and impartial; sound in his judgment and persuasive in his arguments. In private life his social virtues shone with such distinguished lustre, as could not have failed to procure him the esteem and admiration of all those who were honoured with his friendship. As a gentleman he was polished in his manners; as a scholar he was lively, animated, and instructive in his conversation. As a parent he was kind and affectionate; as a friend he was sincere and unshaken; his hospitality was scarcely to be equalled. In his neighbourhood he was charitable without ostentation; to his domestics he was truly liberal and indulgent; he was never so happy as when relieving the distresses of the poor wherever he went, by constantly embracing every opportunity that offered both of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked; his whole life was spent in acts of benevolence; he died as he lived, a true christian.

At Clifton, of a mortification in his foot, Charles Wolseley, esq. admiral of the red, and only surviving brother of Sir William W. bart. 67.—Mrs. Shirley, widow of Edward S. esq. of the island of Jamaica, 48.

At Turley, Richard Attwood, esq.

At Bristol, the Rev. Abel Hendy, M.A, fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

At Dursley, Mrs. Simms, mother of Mr. S. bookseller, of Bath, 62.

At Cucklington, suddenly, Mr. Skinner. He was buried in a coffin made from an elm tree he had marked for the purpose, but the morning preceding his death, when he was to all appearance in perfect health.

At Heigh Walter, near Chard, John Cook, esq. 71.

At Axbridge, John Richards, esq. mayor of that borough, 87.

At Whatley, near Frome, Farmer William Truman, who had nearly completed his 104th year. He used to relate particularly the circumstance of his weeding corn at the time of the total eclipse, in 1715, when the darkness obliged him and his companions to leave the field; about three years since his memory became impaired as to many succeeding events of his life; at the same time his eyes began to fail him, but he retained the use of all his limbs till within a very few weeks of his death, and continued daily to milk some of his cows till within the last two years. Through his long life he possessed the character of an industrious and honest man.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lytchett Minster, the Rev. Matthew Wasse Place, rector of Hampreston, to Frances Growden Jeffery, youngest daughter of John J. esq. M. P. for Poole.

At Froom St. Quinten, Thos. Cowdry, esq. of Langdon, to Miss Baker, niece of the late George B. esq.

At Stalbridge, Mr. G. Hine, of Beaminster, to Miss Churchill, daughter of the late Wm C. esq. of Colliton, near Dorchester.

Died.] At Lyme Regis, Jeremiah Redwood, esq.

At Bridport, Mariana, wife of Jos. Gundry Downe, esq.

At Sturminster Newton, Miss Harrison, 31.

At Bradford Abbas, near Sherborne, Mr. Bartar.

In Cranbourne work-house, —— Young, aged *one hundred and four years.* He had long resided in the work-house, but till within the last four years he retained sufficient strength to work at husbandry labour three or four hours in a day.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Guildhall at Plymouth has been recently painted and fitted up in a most elegant style by order of the mayor. The picture of the Prince of Wales, by Hoppner, in a splendid gold frame, adorned with his Royal Highness's coronet, attracts the notice of the spectator on his entrance, being placed in a conspicuous situation above the seat of justice. It is a present from the Prince, as Lord High Steward of the borough, to the mayor and Commonalty of that ancient town. The picture is done in Hoppner's best and chastest style, and although his Royal High-

ness

ness is represented in his full parliamentary robes, yet there is not the least glare in the costume of his dress; all is in keeping, in the true and appropriate stile of the *chiaro obscuro*.

Married.] At Blackawton, near Dartmouth, Charles Martin Bulteel, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Pinson, grand-daughter of Andrew P. esq. of Wadstray house.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Symonds of his Majesty's lugger Violet, to Miss Luscombe, daughter of M. Luscombe, esq.—Lieutenant Pike of the Royal George, to Miss Hooper of Chatham.

At Crediton, Mr. Wood, attorney, of London, to Miss Maria Rudall, second daughter of Mr. R. attorney.—Vice-admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, to Miss Butler, daughter of the late Bishop of Exeter.

At Stoke, James Fletcher, esq. surgeon of the royal navy, to Cornelia, daughter of Captain Burdon, of the royal navy.

At Stoke Damarel, Lieutenant Geary, of his majesty's ship Champion, to Kate, second daughter of Mr. M'Arthur, of Plymouth Dock.

Died.] At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Miss Elizabeth Langton, daughter of the late Bennett L. esq. and the Countess of Rothes, a lady of accomplished beauty and most amiable disposition, 25.

At Battiscomb-house, T. Battiscomb, esq. 78.

At Newton, Lieutenant Moggridge, of the Worcester militia, 27.

At Exeter, Mr. John Luckcombe, of the Globe Tavern.—Miss Ann Gray, youngest daughter of Mr. G. surveyor.

The Rev. Wm. Smith, rector of Meavy.

At Torrington, Henry, son of the Rev. Dennis George.

At Stancombe, near Kingsbridge, Mrs. Cornish, wife of Samuel C. esq.

CORNWALL.

The following particulars respecting the mines of this county are extracted from the Cornwall paper:—"The advance of standard copper to about 100, and the great reduction which has taken place in the price of labour, have united to prevent the stopping of some of the larger mines, which, but for this relief, must inevitably have gone down: many of them, however, still drag on heavily. Among the more prosperous, may be reckoned West Wheal Fortune, which is highly productive. Wheal Towan has also produced some recent discoveries; and, as its levels are still high, may be considered but as yet in its infancy. Nangiles, which has sunk 10,000l. below its surface, now promises to reward the perseverance of its adventurers. The most productive tin mine in the county at this time, perhaps, is Wheal Unity; but while tin-bills continue at 75s. it is scarcely worth raising."

Married.] At Woodsands, Captain T. B. Sullivan, of the royal navy, to Miss H. P. James, youngest daughter of Captain B. J. of the royal navy.

At Falmouth, Edward Angove, to Miss Collier.

At Kenwyn, Mr. C. H. Hempel, of the Cornish Bank, to Miss Williams, daughter of the late Mr. Daniel W. surgeon, of Penryn.

Died.] At Trebyan, Mrs. Cole, 66.

At Tregony, Mr. Wilton, of Wadebridge, to Miss Jewell, daughter of the late Mr. J. surgeon.

At Fowey, Lieut. Thos. Nicholls, of the royal navy, to Miss Olive Nicholls.

At Camelford, Mr. George Jewell, to Miss Grace Philip.

At Truro, Mrs. Proctor.

At Falmouth, aged 79, Mr. W. Coopman, surgeon, a native of Holland, but 49 years resident in Falmouth. So warm was his attachment to his native country in his last moments that he desired to be buried with the Dutch flag wrapped round him; which was complied with.—Mrs. Somerville, wife of ——— Somerville, esq. deputy inspector of army hospitals.

At Penzance, Captain James Mac Donald, of the 95th regiment, aged 31. Every gentleman in the neighbourhood felt interested in the situation of an officer lingering in illness and dying at a distance from all his connections, without any attendant but his serjeant. The first battalion of Mount's Bay volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Oxnam: the artillery volunteers, under the command of Major Davies: and Captain Holliday, of the sea-fencibles, attended the funeral: which, under the direction of Lieutenant-colonel Oxnam, was conducted in such a manner as to inspire respect for the rank and character of a British officer. While the volunteers stood round the corpse, with reversed arms, the minister addressed them in the following manner:—"My brethren, the hour is late, and I will not trespass long upon your time, but I feel it my duty not to let the present ceremony pass, without endeavouring to impress it upon your minds. Your deceased brother-soldier was a brave man: his serjeant, who follows him with tears to the grave, has seen him in the heat of battle, cool and collected: and the hurt which he received at the taking of Monte Video, was, in the end, the cause of his death. During his illness, he and his wounded companions were treated by the Spaniards with the greatest tenderness: you would scorn to be outdone by Spaniards, or Frenchmen in bravery; and I trust, that, if ever your enemies should fall into your power, you will be equally ashamed to be excelled by them in humanity, and that upon every occasion you will be zealous not to disgrace the character of the British soldier: which (as you learn by the story of the deceased) is respected even by our enemies in the remotest corners of the world.

WALES.

Married.] Evan Jones, esq. of Gell-y-wig, Carnarvonshire, late lieutenant-colonel of the 23d, to Miss Kenyon, youngest daughter of the late Roger K. esq. of Cefn.

Robert Smith, esq. of Pontypool, to Miss Platt, daughter of the late John P. esq. of Monmouth.

George Kinderley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of John A. esq. late of Peterwell, Cardiganshire.

At Haverfordwest, Dr. John Dauberry, of Doctor's Commons, London, to Miss Fortune, daughter of the late Joseph F. esq.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Sir Charles Mitchell, late commander in the East India Company's service.

At Levingatefon, near Brecon, Rees Price, esq. surgeon, of Hay, a gentleman of great eminence in his profession.

At Leeswood, Flintshire, Miss Eyton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Hope Wynne E.

At Merlin's-bridge, Haverfordwest, George Mends, esq. purser in the royal navy.

At Pen-y-Bryn, Denbighshire, aged 95, Mrs. Holland, relict of Hugh H. esq. The very valuable estate of Pen-y-Bryn devolves to Mr. R. Jones, of Glyn-r-Isaf, Carnarvonshire.

At Maenturog, Merionethshire, Barbara Williams, 101.

Near Milford, on his way to Bristol, Joshua Courtenay, esq. late of Waterford.

At Trefrew, Mold Flintshire, George Thomas, esq.

At Penynant, Denbighshire, T. Griffith, esq. 97.

At Newhouse, near Cardiff, Thomas Lewis, esq. a captain in the Eastern Glamorgan volunteer infantry.

At Forden, near Montgomery, Mr. John Lloyd, son of John L. esq.

At Pontgarreg, in the parish of Llandyssyl, Cardiganshire, John Davies Jenkin, shoemaker. He was a remarkable instance of the improvement natural genius is capable of, by application, without the assistance of education. He became a master of the English language, so far as to understand the divines, historians, and politicians of the age, though he could neither ask nor answer the shortest questions in that language.

At Presteign, Radnorshire, in his 88th year, Mr. William Stanton, who served the office of parish clerk fifty-four years. He was blind latterly, but lived to know his great great grand daughter, who had living, previous to his decease, her father, grandfather, and grandmother, great grandfather, and great grandmother, and the above-mentioned great great grandfather; all of whom resided within thirty yards of each other. What is very remarkable, his immediate predecessor in the office of parish clerk (one Richard Bebb) held that office forty years, who was grandfather to one of the present Directors of the East India Company. A humourous incident, well known in that town, between the rector and the clerk's son, was the cause of his quitting the country, and settling in London, which laid the foundation of the present advancement in life of that family.

IRELAND.

At Castle Waller, county of Limerick, Bridget Behan, aged 110 years. She retained all her faculties to the last moment About six years back she fell down stairs and broke her thigh, and, contrary to expectation, she recovered, and walked stronger on it ever after —and, strange to tell! it completely cured her of an old rheumatism with which that limb had been affected; very lately she cut an eye-tooth.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Copenhagen, Christian the VIIth, King of Denmark. He was born on the 29th of January, 1749. In the year 1766 he was married to the Princess Carolina Matilda, sister of our revered monarch. The unfortunate fate of that princess, owing, it is generally supposed to the enmity of her step-mother, has long been a subject of regret in this country. The late King of Denmark came to England in the year 1767, and was received with every possible demonstration of respect by all ranks of people, as well as by the illustrious family to whom he had been recently allied. Soon after his return to Denmark, his faculties which were never bright, sunk into a decay which wholly unfitted him for the duties of his situation, and his kingdom has ever since been governed under his name, without the least chance that he would be able to resume his royal functions. Before this melancholy event in his life there was nothing in his character, morally or intellectually, calculated to excite admiration.

At Paris, aged 34, Madame Cotin, known in the literary world by the interesting novels of *Claire d'Albe*; *Malvina*; *Amélie de Mansfeld Matbilde*; *Elizabeth*: and a short epic composition in prose entitled *La Prise de Jericho*.

At Gottingen, the celebrated political writer I. S. Pütter, in the 83d year of his age.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 27th of October, Andrew Barnard, Esq Secretary of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, a situation which he had filled with great credit, from the commencement of Lord Macartney's government, in 1797, till the restoration of the colony to Holland by the peace of Amiens, and to which he was again appointed by the late ministry, under the government of Lord Caledon. Mr. Barnard was son of the late Dr. B. Bishop of Limerick, and married Lady Anne Lindsay, sister to the Earl of Balcarras, and the countess of Hardwicke, who survives him.

At Koepenick, near Berlin, the celebrated mathematician, John Bernoulli, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and known by several mathematical and astronomical publications, particularly his *Recueil pour les Astronomes*.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last Report, we announced the arrival of a fleet of Indiamen, viz.—The Admiral Gardner, Baring, Devaynes, Tottenham, Union, and General Stuart, from Bengal; Lord Melville, and Dover Castle, from Bengal and Fort St. George. Their cargoes are as follow:—Bengal Muslins, 40,741 pieces; Bengal Calicoes, 136,347 pieces; Prohibited Bengal Calicoes, 52,778 pieces; Madras Muslins, 1679 pieces; Madras Calicoes, 222,108 pieces; and 31,050 pieces prohibited Madras piece goods. Company's Goods, viz.—18,191 bags Sugar; 1270 bales Silk; 54 bales Sunn (Hemp); 25,550 bags Saltpetre; 24 chests Cochineal; 36 Keemoo Shells. Privilege Goods, viz.—842 chests Indigo; 209 bags Gall-nuts; 179 bales raw Silk; 49 Chests Gum Arabic; 16 chests Shellac; 82 bags Hides; 144 chests Safflower; 2051 bales Cotton; 16 chests Senna; 73 tanned Hides; 56 bales Piece Goods; 6 chests Mace; 47 chests Turmerick; besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

In our former Reports we predicted that wines from Oporto would readily find their way into our markets, of which there is now no kind of doubt, as all neutrals are permitted by General Junot to depart thence, on paying a trifling duty of 36s. British, per pipe; and within a few days past, several vessels have arrived at London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c. fully loaded with that article, whereby the price already begins to lower, and we hope an end will be put to the monopoly of the few importers of wines, so that the public may be enabled to purchase at little more than the usual price. If brandy can be imported from Charante, Cogniac, &c. direct, why not sherry, port, &c. although these countries are in possession of the French? In our last Report we have shewn the absurdity of continuing the heavy duty on port-wine, the decrease of the importation within six years having fallen short no less than 15,509 pipes! whereby the revenue, instead of being benefited, was, on the contrary, decreased; so that we hope our last statement may meet the eye of some of our Parliamentary readers, who will no doubt remedy the evil, by a fair representation of our said statement. We hope the arrival of a large fleet just now from the Mediterranean, will bring a large supply of Italian silks, so much wanted (*via* Malta), in addition to the trifling quantity imported as above, by the East India Company. Our manufacturers are in the greatest possible distress for the article, and every thing of silk, and manufactured from it, has risen to a price beyond belief.

The Prince of Brazil having reached Bahia on the 19th of January last, where he was received with the loudest acclamations, and every possible demonstration of joy, published the following order, for the regulations of the Brazil trade, viz.—

1. "That at the Custom-houses in the Brazils, all kinds of goods, merchandizes, and commodities, brought either on board of foreign ships, belonging to subjects of such powers as are considered to be upon terms of amity and peace, &c. shall be admitted, upon payment of twenty-four per cent. import duty, consisting of twenty per cent. consolidated customs, and four per cent. additional duty already established; the collection of the said customs to be effected in the same manner as has hitherto been done at the said Custom-house. Wine, brandy, and sweet oil, shall pay double the duty that has hitherto been levied on the same articles.

2. "That it shall be lawful not only for my subjects, but also for those of the powers above-mentioned, to export to such ports as they shall deem expedient, every species of colonial commodities and produce, with the exception of Brazil wood, and other articles, the exportation of which is already prohibited, on payment of the same export duty as has hitherto been established in the respective provinces; all laws, royal edicts, and other ordinances, which hitherto prohibited in the Brazils a mutual intercourse and maritime trading between my subjects and foreign nations, remaining, until further orders, suspended, and without force.

"*Bahia, January* 28, 1808. THE PRINCE."

By the above royal edict, we may expect an increase of our manufactures at Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, &c. and we have the pleasure to state that at this time considerable orders have been received at these towns for large quantities of goods for the Brazil market. It therefore turns out most fortunately for this country, that, at a time the Baltic and all the northern ports are shut against us (Sweden excepted), an extensive market for every kind of European manufacture is opened in the Brazils and South America. The goods sold in that country are always paid for in cash or produce (frequently more advantageous to the seller), as cotton-wool, indigo, cochineal, sugar, dye-woods, and various other valuable articles, which hitherto we imported from Lisbon and Oporto, with additional charges of nearly 30 per cent. To give our readers an idea of the value of some of the Brazil goods, considering their small bulk, and great value, we shall mention only a few articles, of which the present are the current prices, viz.—Cochineal sells in London from 20s. to 30s. per lb.; Indigo, 10s to 11s. 6d. per lb.; Maranham and Pernambucco Cotton, 2s. to 2s. 5d. per lb.; Jesuit's Bark, 4s. to 12s. per lb.; Brazil Wood, 85l. to 86l. per ton, &c.

All kinds of West India produce, as Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Rum, &c. remain dull in sale, and

and large quantities in the hands of our West India merchants, who now hourly expect a large fleet from Jamaica, as well as one from the Leeward Islands.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	May 3.	May 10.	May 17.
Hamburgh..	34 9	34 9 ..	34 9 ..
Altona .. .	34 10	34 10 ..	34 10 ..
Amsterdam	35 10	35 10 ..	36 1 ..
Paris	24	24	24 ....
Leghorn....	49¾	49¾	49¾ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	65	65	65 ....
Dublin	11	11	10¾ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 16s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 4l. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 4l. 6s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
———Sussex, 4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
———Farnham, 6l. 5s. to 10l. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 11th of May, 1808, is 37s. 5d. per cwt. exclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. May 21, 1808, at the Office of Messrs L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.—London Dock Stock, 117l. per cent.—East India ditto 120l. per cent.—West India ditto, 153l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 97l. per share.—Grand Surrey Canal, 63l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11½l. per cent. premium.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance 115l per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 3l. per cent.—Hope Fire and Life Assurance, 1l. 5s. per share premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 60l. per share premium.—South London Water Works, 56l. per share premium.—Golden Lane Brewery, 80l. per share.—Weston-street, or Southwark Brewery, par.—London Institution, 85 Guineas per share.—Eagle Insurance, 5s. per share premium.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in May, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 172l. ex. dividend—Grand Junction Shares, from 94l to 100l.—Grand Mortgage Bonds, 90l. for 100l.—Kennet and Avon, original Shares, 21l. to 22l.—New ditto, 4l. to 5l. per Share premium—Croydon, 55l.—Ellesmere, 54l. to 55l.—Grand Surrey, 60l.—West India Dock Stock, 148l. to 153l. per cent.—London Dock Stock, 112l. to 116l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 111l. to 112l.—Imperial Assurance, 11½l. per cent. premium.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE number of the Paradisus Londinensis which we have received last, contains,

Rosa *simplicifolia*, a rare and beautiful species with simple leaves and yellow flowers, already described by Mr. Salisbury in his Prodromus, and here very well figured by Mr. Hooker. This species, the *berberifolia* of Pallas and Willdenow, is a native of Persia and some neighbouring tracts of country, and was first noticed, from specimens of the late Michaux, in Jussieu's Genera plantarum, where it is observed that the pair of prickles at the base of each leaf is analogous to the stipules of other species of the genus Rosa. To this, however, Mr. S. objects on account of their different insertion and their appearing in the same manner as R. *bracteata*, which has stipules besides. Our own humble opinion is, that in genera with compound leaves, if a species occur in which these parts appear simple, we may consider such a deficiency as the result of perpetuated abortion; and, indeed, we always, in these cases, discover the faint effort of the reproductive power, whether it be so directed as to produce knotted joints, as in Jasminum *simplicifolium*, or appendages, such as the prickles at the base of the simple leaves of this rose. Mr. S. describes as *Torus* the part which by Linnæus and others is called germen; but calyx by Gærtner. Did that new term apply equally well to the flowers of other plants as it does in this case, which is an extraordinary one, we confess we should congratulate Mr S. on his discovery, and consider it as a very useful addition to botanical terminology; but we still think that the term *calyx*, in some, and that of *receptacle*, in other cases, convey completely, and with less ambiguity, the idea which Mr. S appears to connect with that word. Nor, indeed, does Mr. S. prove faithful to his own Torus; in the letter-press to the next plate, for instance, where he describes the nectaries as inserted in the *receptacle*, which can mean nothing but the Torus. It is perhaps an error of the press only, that Willdenow is here made to say, the part in question had hitherto improperly been called a *calyx*: the fact is, that this botanist proposes the term *calyx*, and objects to that of *germen*.

Abroma *fastuosum* of Gærtner, the very good figure here given, is the only complete one we have of this superb species which appears to be distinct from A. *augustum*, with which latter Mr. S. combines

S. combines the A. *Wheleri* of Willdenow. Gærtner is here accused of having described the arillus of the seeds rather carelessly as *incomplete*: but we are inclined to think that Mr. S. himself did not examine this appendage with his usual care, or that he was not aware of the meaning of the term *incompletus*, which, according to that carpologist, denotes an arillus not entirely surrounding the seed; and such it is represented in the plate by Mr. Hooker.

Chlamysporum *juncifolium*. A new hexandrous genus of the natural order of Asparagi, a native of New Holland, and related to Dianella and Sowerbæa; the principal generic character consists in six petals, of which, three narrow outer ones are but too like a calyx in the figure, and three inner ones much broader, fringed, withering on the receptacle; a membranaceous, three-celled fruit, splitting in the middle of the cells; seeds covered by an incomplete callous arillus, from which the generic name is derived. The petals of this species are of a purple colour.

The plants marked with G. in the last month's number of the Botanical Magazine are: the small blue, white, and pink varieties of the Spanish Hare-bell, Scilla *campanulata*. The larger blue variety has been formerly figured in the same work. Mr. G. has given us the synonymy of all the varieties together, but has not sufficiently distinguished them, or even particularly pointed out the varieties themselves. Among the synonyms we find Hyacinthus *cernuus* of Hort. Kew, distinct from the H. *cernuus* of Linnæus, which is merely a pink variety of his H. *non scriptus*, (now Scilla *non scripta*.)

Moræa *collina* γ, the Sisyrinchium *elegans* of Redouté's Liliacées; a straw coloured equal flowered variety of the one, already figured in the Magazine. Mr. G. has added a synoptical view of the twenty-nine species known to him: the present species belongs to the division with filiform or convolute stigmas.

Sowerbæa *juncea*. The text to this plate will please those readers who are dissatisfied with the usual redundancy of Mr. G.'s pages: it contains nothing Not having had an opportunity of examining the flowers himself, rather than wait for it, the author refers to Mr. Andrews's dissections to prove that the anthers are bilocular. The natural stiffness of the plant is rather caricatured in the figure; a fault rarely occurring in the drawings of Mr. Edwards.

Geissorhiza *secunda* β. The white variety, with rachis mostly reclined, of Ixia secunda, already described and figured in an earlier number of this work. This variety appears to have been introduced for the purpose of giving Mr. G. an opportunity of presenting to his readers an improved generic character and synoptical view of the species of Geissorhiza, a genus of his own, from the formerly heterogeneous Ixia. The remaining plants of this number are,

The bushy Wortleberry. This is the Vaccinium *dumosum* of Solander's MSS. where we are informed, that Dr. Pitcairn introduced it into this country from North America in 1774. In the Botanist's Repository, where this plant is figured under the same name, it is said to have been introduced by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, in 1783. Dr. Sims could never find ten stamina, though the divisions of the calyx and corolla were constantly five; the fact is, that it will sometimes produce this combination, and at other times, four cleft corollas with ten stamina, which is rather a singular phenomenon.

The Cucubalus *stellatus*, *four leaved Campion*. This is one of those species that have no corona, the presence of which part was by Linnæus considered as characteristic of the genus Silene; but which is by no means constant, as occurring also in some species of Cucubalus. As Dr Sims had no opportunity of examining the fruit of this species, he thought it safest to let it remain with Cucubalus, to which genus, even as drawn from C. baccifer, it appears undoubtedly to belong. This species, though not showy, displays a certain elegance in its delicate white drooping flowers, very pleasing to the eye. It is an old plant, a native of several parts of North America, and cultivated in our gardens since 1688.

Diapensia *lapponica*. Whether we consider the modest beauty of this little alpine plant, or the singularity of its economy, and its thriving in those hyperborean regions and elevations, where scarcely any other phænogamous plants are met with, the Northern Diapensia has the greatest claims to our attention, and we are the more indebted to Dr. Sims for a good figure of it, as there are but few that express its habit with exactness. We observe, however, in one of the flowers, in Mr. Edwards's figure, a structure which we suppose does not belong to it: the bottom of the calyx or the receptacle displays a round disk with six notches, with something like the base of the style in its centre. Is it meant to express an abortive ovary; or is it an inaccuracy in the design?

Nandina *domestica*. We are glad to see this curious and rare plant introduced into our gardens: the drawing was taken at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's, where it flowered in the stove. We were first made acquainted with it by Kæmpfer, who describes it in his Amœnitates under the name of Nandsjofk: the next account of it was that of Thunberg and Gærtner, and Kæmpfer's figure of it was given by Sir Joseph Banks in the *Plantæ selectæ Japonicæ*, found among the MSS. of the former celebrated traveller. This plant is cultivated in China and Japan, and in the latter country seen in every little garden about the houses. Neither of the above authors informs us, if any use is made of it: but, indeed, the elegant foliage, with the pyramidal panicles of small white flowers, and particularly the succeeding crimson berries, are sufficient to

to render it very desirable as an ornamental shrub. We may hope to see it soon naturalized to our climate.

Botanist's Repository. Mr. Andrews, No. 107, opens with

Magnolia *grandiflora*, a large double figure. We have no doubt, but this is a distinct species from the original *grandiflora*, both in being of a much lower growth, (or at least producing its flowers at a more early period) and in having the lower surface of its leaves coated with a thick brown tomentum. It is considerably more hardy.

Commersonia *echinata*. This curious and rare plant flowered in Mr. Lambert's hot-house the second year from seeds, and continued for a long while to expand its blossoms, which, though not particularly ornamental, were very fragrant, especially at a high temperature. Mr. Lambert, we are told, introduced a hive of bees into the hot-house, by whose assistance impregnation was successfully performed, and a crop of fruit obtained. *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc?*

Euosma *albiflora*. This new genus from Port Jackson, New Holland, appears to be distinct from all others. It is pentandrous monogynous, has a small persistent five-parted bracteated calyx, small bellshaped five-lobed flower, and its fruit is a bilocular capsule divisible into two parts, each forming a cell by the inflexion of its margins, opening on the inside at the top, and containing several seeds attached to an erect receptacle on the edges of the valves. The small whitish blossoms, collected in racemes covering the upper part of the branches, have a very pleasing effect which is heightened by their fragrance, here compared to that of the blossoms of the May (Cratægus Oxyeantha)

Eriospermum *folioliferum*. This is one of the most singular vegetable productions with regard to the formation of its heart-shaped leaves, which, on their upper surface, are beset with small tongue-shaped erect leaflets covered by a white pubescence. We think it must form a genus; but not having seen the plant itself, forbear being decisive. It is a native of the Cape, as may be seen at first view, and exists in Europe, only in the collection of Mr. Hibbert, where the figure was taken, together with that of Protea *abrotanifolia* hirta, coming very near the species represented pl 507 of this work. Mr. Andrews has given several good figures of Proteæ, and this is one of them.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

April.

Budding Month.

See where surly Winter passes off,
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts.
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The shatter'd forest, and the ravaged vale;
While softer gales succeed.

THE spring is this year more backward than I almost ever recollect it to have been. May-day is arrived, and, even in the extreme southern counties of England, the hedges and trees are yet destitute of verdure. It is true, that the leaves of the hawthorn, bramble, hedge-rose, woodbine, and other shrubs, have appeared some time ago, yet in few places indeed are they yet fully expanded. April 2. The wind this day changed from the east, round by the south, to the west. April 4. The equinoctial gales commenced; and in the evening and night we had much rain. April 19. The wind was in the north, and the weather, for the season, extremely cold. In the course of the day there was a snow storm, which, however, did not continue much more than an hour.

April 2. The Persian iris (*iris Persica*) is in flower.

April 6. The lesser lampreys (*petromyzon fluviatilis* of Linnæus) are seen in great numbers in the rivers, adhering to stones by their circular mouths. The females are full of spawn. Roach and dace play about near the surface of the water.

I this day heard, for the first time, the ticking or beating of the death-watch (*ptinus tessellatus* of Marsham); and I caught a female wasp, which appeared weak and languid, as though it had only just recovered its animation.

April 6. The common goose-grass (*galium aparine*) is beginning to appear out of the ground. The gooseberry, bramble, hawthorn, and lilac, are putting forth their leaves.

Young geese appear abroad.

April 10. The hemlock-leaved crane's-bill (*erodium cicutarium*), chequered daffodil, or fritillary (*fritillaria meleagris*), brown imperial (*fritillaria imperialis*), the dwarf iris (*iris pumila*), and yellowish iris (*iris lutescens*), are in flower.

Water lizards, or efts (*lacerta aquatica*), appear at the bottom of the ponds. Gudgeons deposit their spawn.

April

April 11. The ivy leaved ranunculus (*ranunculus hederaceus*), ground-ivy (*glecoma hederacea*), ladysmock (*cardamine pratensis*), cowslip, gooseberry, and currant-trees, are all now in flower.

April 17. A considerable quantity of mackerel, of large size, usually called horse-mackerel, were caught, and carried about for sale.

The titlark (*alauda pratensis*) is heard to sing. The martins (*hirundo urbica*) are arrived.

Numerous species of beetles begin to run along the dusty roads, particularly the *opatrum sabulosum*, and several kinds of *carabus*. The *Iulus terrestris* appears.

April 26. The mole-cricket (*gryllus gryllotalpa*), is heard; and the two-spotted lady-bird (*coccinella bipunctata*), appears abroad.

April 28. The black or sloe-thorn, and the harebell, are in flower. The swift (*hirundo apus*), and the cuckoo, are both arrived.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE sowing of all sorts of spring or Lent corn crops, even those of the late barley kinds, in most of the northern districts, has been some time finished; and, from the complete manner in which they have been put into the ground, and the warm showery weather which has since succeeded, they cannot but have come forward in a rapid and vigorous manner; while all those crops of both the grain and pulse kinds which were put into the soil at a more early period, have an unusually healthy and promising appearance. The influence of the uncommonly fine growing weather during the whole of the month, has even been considerable on the sown wheat crops, so as to have rendered the aspect of those which had been greatly injured by the alternations of frost and thaw, in the preceding months, in some cases highly favourable; consequently less mischief than was at first apprehended will probably be sustained in such crops.

The same causes have likewise had the happiest effects in obviating the unusual scarcity of fodder, which was almost every where experienced by farmers about the close of the last month, by the sudden spring which has been given to vegetation, and the luxuriant flush of grass, which has been the consequence. This has been more particularly the case in the midland, western, and southern grazing districts.

In the hay districts, likewise, the effects of the same circumstances have been equally evident. The grass, which had every where the most backward and unpromising appearance the last month, has experienced a most sudden change, now appearing, in most instances, not only favourable in its aspect, but the crops more forward and full than could possibly have been supposed; so that the quantities, when cut, will most probably be as large, if not more so, than is usually the case.

The prices of most sorts of store stock have been kept down hitherto, by the scarcity of all kinds of fodder; but it is probable they will now be higher. Fat stock, of all descriptions has been sold at high prices, but the late sudden flush of grass may, perhaps, have some effect in lowering them.

At the Corn Exchange, on the 25th, wheats were on the advance, but other sorts of grain nearly as before.

Current price of Grain.

	s.	s.	s.	d.
Wheat	53	66	76	0
Fine ditto		78	82	0
Rye		48	53	0
Barley		44	50	0
Malt		66	76	0
White Peas (boilers)		137	147	0
Grey ditto		60	65	0
Beans (old)		55	60	

	s.	s.
Tick beans (old)	64	70
Oats	45 44	47
Pollard	55	49
Potatoe ditto	30	50
Rape Seed, per last	40	44
Fine Flour	60	66
Seconds	55	60

In Smithfield Market, on the 23d, mutton and pork on the advance, veal cheaper, but beef and lamb as in our last.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	4	4	to	5	4
Mutton	4	0	to	5	6
Veal	6	6	to	7	0
Pork	5	6	to	6	8
Lamb	6	0	to	7	0

Beasts	1,700
Sheep and Lambs	14,500
Calves	150
Pigs	150

In

In the Haymarket, on the 24th, the sales were lively.

Haymarket.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Hay	5	10	0	to	6	10	0
Straw	1	18	0	to	2	5	0
Clover	6	0	0	to	7	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

***Observations** on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April to the 24th of May, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Highest 30 24, May 14. Wind W.
Lowest 29.50. May 7. Wind S.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 28-hundredths of an inch. } { On the 11th in the morning the mercury stood at 29.88, and on the 12th it was 30.16. }

Thermometer.

Highest 82°. May 16. Wind W.
Lowest 35°. May 25 and 28. Wind S.W. & N.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 13°. } { On the 21st the thermometer was, in the morning, at 45°, and on the 22d, at the same hour, it was at 58°. }

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to 3.114 inches in depth.

The changes in the density of the atmosphere have been but trifling; but those in the temperature have been more striking, and more noticed, as coming home immediately to our feelings. The average temperature has been several degrees higher than it has been for some years in the same month: we shall put down the mean degrees of heat for May, during the last seven years:—In 1802, it was 49°; in 1803, 51°; in 1804, 58°; in 1805, 49°; in 1806, 55°; in 1807, 59°; and in the present month it is as high as 64$\frac{10}{2}$°. The difference between the temperature of this month, and the same period on former years, is considerable: but if the comparison be made between the temperature of this month and the last, the change is still more remarkable. In April, the average heat was not quite 42°, whereas, as we have seen, for May, it is as high as 64.7. This, together with the frequent mild showers, will amply account for the progress made in vegetation during the last three or four weeks. On thirteen days we have had rain; and there have been twelve very brilliant days.

On Sunday, April 10, fourth hour, there was a cluster of small, but very distinct, spots on the sun: extending south-westward from below the ⊙'s centre. They formed an oblique line of about 40 or 50″ in length, and very narrow, forming a line of about $\frac{1}{40}$ of the ⊙'s diameter; or 25,000 miles nearly.

With a power of 100 they were very clear: but not easily, if at all, discernible with a much smaller. Since the appearance of the Comet, search had repeatedly been made for solar spots; but in vain, till this observation.

Astronomical Anticipations.

The moon is full about half past three in the afternoon on the 8th of June; and a little before one in the morning on the 24th, it is change, or new moon. The planet Mercury is again an evening star, and may, if the weather permit, be seen very soon after the setting of the sun, every evening from the middle of the month. On the 1st, the sun being in the eleventh of Gemini, and Mercury in the 16th, they will be too near together for the latter to be seen; but on the 14th, the sun will have advanced to the 23d, and Mercury will then be in the 10th of Cancer, the difference being about 17°, the planet may be easily observed. And towards the end of the month, they will be distant from each other the greater part of a whole sign, the one being in the 8th of Cancer, and the other in the 4th of Leo. Venus is a morning star, rising, however, but a short time before the sun; her brilliancy is soon overwhelmed by the rays of the great luminary of day. Mars is also a morning star, and in the beginning of the month is nearer the sun than Venus; but on the 14th they cross each other, and Venus approaches to, while Mars recedes from, the sun. Jupiter is likewise to be seen in the morning: Saturn may be seen in the evening; and during the whole month he is situated well for observation. The clocks are in the beginning of the month 2$\frac{1}{2}$′ *after* the sun: on the 15th they are together, and on the 30th the clocks are more than three minutes *before* the sun. The longest days in the year are from the 16th to the 25th inclusive, when the sun rises at seventeen minutes before four o'clock, and sets at seventeen minutes past eight.